THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1787.

CONTENTS.

Caſe of JOHNSTONE and SUTTON 209.
Particulars of Dr JOHNSON's death 212.
Deſcription of FRANCE by E. Chambers 214
Dr SCHMIDT and the K. of PRUSSIA 216.
PARLIAMENT. On the duties on brandy and rum 217. India correſpondence 218. American trade bill ib. India judicature bill 219. Sir J. Skinner's penſion ib. Herring bounty 220. Spaniſh and Portugal wines ib. Teſt and corporation acts 221. Duties on French laces 222. and timber 223. National debt ib. Mr Haſtings ib.
Anecdote of Dr BIRCH 224.
NEW BOOKS: Thoughts on the mechaniſm of ſocieties 225. London medical journal: A Caſe of mollities oſſium 228. Adair's ſketches 230.
IMPREST MONEY repaid 233. Produce of the SINKING FUND 233. Of TAXES ib.
On application of TIME and TALENTS 239.
POETRY. Prologue to The Way to Keep Him, performed at the D. of Richmond's theatre 241. Epilogue 242. Verſes at the White Lion, Calais, and Ship Inn, Dover ib.
Saſſure's obſervations on the inhabitants of CHAMOUNI 235.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Ruſſia and U. Provinces 243. Germany 244. France 245.
— England: A houſe given by Dr Letſome to the Medical Society, &c. 246. Lord Rodney's letters relative to St Euſtatia 247. French ambaſſador gives an entertainment on the commercial treaty's taking place ib. Rejoicings at Mancheſter ib. Broad cloth made in Yorkſhire ib. Ships fail for Botany bay ib. Their Majeſties at the D. of Richmond's theatre ib. The Prince of Wales at St James's 248.
— Ireland: A Powder mill blown up 248. Lord Gormanſtown carried off ib. Duel, Mr Hutchinſon and Lord Mountmorris 249.
— Scotland: Circuit trials 250. Trials at Aberdeen 251. Leather market at Edinburgh 252. Fleſhers fined ib. Perth Gaelic chapel ib. Appeals to the H of Peers ib. Proceedings of the General Aſſembly 253.---257
LISTS. Marriages, Births, &c. 257---260.

The Caſe of Commodore JOHNSTONE and Captain SUTTON.

[Extracted from the Fifth Part of Reports of Caſes argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, by Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde Eaſt, Eſqrs.]

THE Commodore's ſquadron was ſent on a particular ſervice to Port Praya Road, in St Jago. On the 16th of April 1781, an action took place between this ſquadron and Suffrein's, wherein the Iſis, Captain Sutton, *was greatly damaged* [vol. 43. p. 320.]. After the action, the French ſquadron ſailed away, and the Commodore ordered his ſhips to follow, and to form a line of battle, and bear down upon the enemy about ſun-ſet; but no engagement then took place: after which the Engliſh ſquadron returned to Port Praya Road; where the Commodore accuſed Sutton with diſobedience of orders and public ſignals, in not cutting or ſlipping his cables, and putting to ſea after the enemy, and for falling aſtern after he had joined the ſquadron, and not keeping up in the line of battle after he had cleared the wreck of his foretopmaſt, when Johnſtone made the ſignal for the line abreaſt, and bore down on the enemy at ſun-ſet; whereby the enemy were enabled to take their diſabled ſhips in tow, to lead the Engliſh ſquadron far to leeward of the iſland, to draw matters on in ſuch a train, that it became impoſſible to engage them with the whole

force before the cloſe of day; and, in caſe of following the enemy, and attacking them in the night, &c. Johnſtone muſt have given up all hopes of ever rejoining the tranſports and Eaſt India ſhips under his convoy, whereby an opportunity was loſt of improving the victory he had obtained: wherefore the Commodore put Sutton under arreſt, and ſuſpended him on the 22d of April 1781, and ſent him to the Eaſt Indies, and thence to England, and cauſed him to be kept under ſuch arreſt till Dec. 11. 1783; that on the 1ſt of December, 1783, he was tried by a court-martial, and honourably acquitted of the whole charge, it appearing, that in the ſituation the ſhip was, *he was juſtifiable in not cutting or ſlipping the cable, and that he did his utmoſt to regain his ſtation in the line, and was there as ſoon as he could.*—Capt. Sutton charged, in his declaration, that he was impriſoned two years and a half, whereby he loſt, being ſuſpended from his poſt, 20,000l. in captures, &c. and ſuffered great hardſhips of body and anxiety of mind; and that the Commodore refuſed to call a court-martial at Port Praya, and after their departure from thence, although there were always a competent number of officers to hold a court. On the firſt trial of this cauſe, the jury gave Capt. Sutton 5000l. damages; and on the ſecond trial 6000l. Then a motion was made in arreſt of judgement, wherein Capt. Sutton's right of action, as an inferior officer againſt his ſuperior, for acts done incidental to his authority, was principally diſcuſſed. No caſe or *dictum* could be found to prove that ſuch an action could not be maintained for an abuſe of ſuch authority, which is delegated by the King's commiſſion. Baron Eyre, on June 15, 1785, ſaw the unanimous opinion of the Court of Exchequer, and wiſely ſaid, "That in reſpect to what is done under powers incident to ſituations, there is a wide difference between indulging to ſituation a latitude touching the extent of power, and touching the abuſe of it. Caſes may be put, of ſituations ſo critical that the power ought to be unbounded; but it is impoſſible to ſtate a caſe where it is neceſſary that it ſhould be abuſed; and it is the felicity of thoſe who live under a free conſtitution of government, that it is equally impoſſible to ſtate a caſe where it can be abuſed with impunity. We are bound by the ſentence to underſtand the plaintiff to ſtand juſtified; but the queſtion is, whether we are not bound to conclude, that he did in fact diſobey? and whether that be not a probable cauſe for bringing him to a court-martial to juſtify himſelf for diſobedience?" The court martial founds the acquittal, not on the falſehood of the fact charged, but on a juſtification reſulting from a combination of circumſtances, and negatively admits the orders given and diſobeyed. For theſe, and a variety of other very ingenious arguments, the Court of Exchequer gave judgement, whereby they confirmed the verdict. But Commodore Johnſtone afterwards brought a writ of error before the Lord Chancellor, in Michaelmas term, 1785, (there being then no Treaſurer in the Exchequer chamber), when this matter was again very fully debated before the two Chief Juſtices, Earl Mansfield and Lord Loughborough, who certified their opinion to the Lord Chancellor. The flight, the ſignals, the attempt to purſue, the enemy's ſailing off, are all admitted. That the orders were in fact not obeyed, ſeems admitted too, for the plaintiff only avers, that he did not "wilfully and willingly" diſobey. But the ſentence of the court-martial ſhews clearly that the orders were diſobeyed, and that the plaintiff juſtified himſelf by a phyſical impoſſibility to obey. Nothing leſs could be a juſtification.—A ſubordinate officer muſt not judge of the danger, propriety, expediency, or conſequence of the order he receives; he muſt obey; nothing can excuſe him but a phyſical impoſſibility. A forlorn hope is devoted—many gallant officers have been devoted. Fleets have been ſaved, and victories obtained, by ordering particular ſhips upon deſperate ſervices, with almoſt a certainty of death or capture.—The queſtion was, whether the plaintiff was juſtified in not obeying by phyſical impoſſibility? Now there cannot be a queſtion more complicated. It involves the preciſe point of time, the ſtate of the wind, the ſtate of the ſhip, the poſition of both fleets. It requires great ſkill in navigation. There is no queſtion likely to create a greater variety of opinions. It is poſſible the court-martial at Portſmouth, at a great diſtance of time, may have thought it was impoſſible to obey; and yet the whole ſquadron, who ſaw the action, might be of a different opinion. We uſe it only as a poſſible ſuppoſition; but we are warranted to make it by a matter of

of fact, which it seems came out upon the trial of this cause, that all the sea-officers examined on both sides, swore they should have held themselves bound to obey the orders given, if they had been in the situation which the plaintiff was. Thus it is clear the orders were given, heard, and understood; that in fact they were not obeyed, whereby the enemy were enabled the better to sail off; that the defence was *an impossibility to obey*—a most complicated point. Under all these circumstances, we have no difficulty to give our opinion, that, in law, the Commodore had a probable cause to bring the plaintiff to a fair and impartial trial. As to the delay of holding a court-martial, and the damages consequent thereto, it is averred to be incidental to his office to hold a court. The contrary is manifest from the statute-law of the land. There is no fact to be tried by the jury. The allegation is a proposition in law, and stands upon the record. It is false; and therefore the basis of the charge, that the defendant had authority, is wanting; and this objection we think fatal. As to the delay, there is no rule of the common or statute law applicable to this case:—It is a mere military offence; it is the abuse of a mere military discretionary power; and the defendant has not been tried for it by a court-martial; a court of common law, in such a case, cannot assume an original jurisdiction. This objection is fatal. This is our opinion, supposing an action for a groundless prosecution before a court-martial to lie; and upon this opinion no question will arise whether there should be a *venire de novo*. But the great and important question now brought into judgement for the first time is, whether such an action can lie? There is no usage, precedent, or authority in support of it. This case stands upon its own special ground. The wisdom of ages has formed a sea-military code, which, in the last reign, was collected and digested into an act of parliament. The great object of this code is, that the duty of every man in the fleet shall be prescribed and regulated by rules and ordinances adapted to sea military discipline; and that every man in the fleet, for any offence against his duty in that capacity or relation, shall be tried by a court-martial. If a man is charged with an offence against the articles, or, where the articles are silent, against the usage of the navy, his guilt or innocence can only be tried by a court-martial. A commander in chief has a discretionary power, by this military code, to arrest, suspend, and put any man of the fleet upon his trial. A court-martial alone can judge of the charge. But this military law hath foreseen, that though it is necessary to give superiors great discretionary power, it may be abused to oppression; and therefore has provided against such abuse by the thirty third article. A commander who arrests, suspends, and puts a man upon his trial, without a probable cause, is guilty, within that article; but the same jurisdiction which tries the original charge, must try the probable cause; which, in effect, is a new trial. And every reason which requires the original charge to be tried by a military jurisdiction, equally holds to try the probable cause by that jurisdiction. The salvation of this country depends upon the discipline of the fleet; without discipline, they would be a rabble, dangerous only to their friends, and harmless to the enemy. Commanders, in a day of battle, must act upon delicate suspensions; upon the evidence of their own eye: they must give desperate commands; they may require instantaneous obedience. In case of a general misbehaviour, they must be forced to suspend several officers, and put others in their places. A military tribunal is capable of feeling all these circumstances, and understanding that the first, second, and third duty of a soldier is obedience. But what condition will a commander be in, if, upon exercising of his authority, he is liable to be tried by a common-law judicature? If this action is admitted, every acquittal before a court-martial will produce one. Not knowing the law, or the rules of evidence, no commanding or superior officer will dare to act; their inferiors will insult and threaten them. The relaxation and decay of discipline in the fleet has been severely felt. Upon an unsuccessful battle there are mutual recriminations, mutual charges, and mutual trials. The whole fleet take sides with great animosity; party prejudices mix.—If every trial is to be followed by an action, it is easy to see how endless the confusion, how infinite the mischief will be. The person unjustly accused is not without his remedy; he has the properest among military men; reparation is done to him by an acquittal; and he who ac-

cuted him unjuſtly is blaſted for ever, and diſmiſſed the ſervice. Theſe conſiderations incline us to lean againſt introducing this action. But there is no authority of either kind either way; and there is no principle to be drawn from the analogy of other caſes, which is applicable to trials by a ſea court-martial under the marine law, confirmed, directed, and authoriſed by ſtatute. And therefore it muſt be owned, that the queſtion is doubtful; and when a judgement ſhall depend upon a deciſion of this queſtion, it is fit to be ſettled by the higheſt authority. According to our opinion, it is not neceſſary to the judgement in this cauſe; becauſe, ſuppoſing the action to lie, we think judgement ought to be given for the defendant. —— The judgement of the Court of Exchequer in favour of Capt. Sutton was accordingly reverſed by the Lord Chancellor.

The cauſe was afterwards brought bd appeal before the Houſe of Peers; and their Lordſhips, on the 22d of May, determined it in favour of Commodore Johnſtone.

Authentic Particulars of the Death of Dr SAMUEL JOHNSON.

[From Sir J. Hawkins's Life of Dr Johnſon]

SIR John relates the drawing up Johnſon's will, &c. and proceeds in the narration:

Sunday, Nov 28th. I ſaw him about noon; he was doſing; but, waking, he found himſelf in a circle of his friends. Upon opening his eyes, he ſaid that the proſpect of his diſſolution was very terrible to him, and addreſſed himſelf to us all, in nearly theſe words: "You ſee the ſtate in which I am; conflicting with bodily pain and mental diſtraction: while you are in health and ſtrength, labour to do good, and avoid evil, if ever you hope to eſcape the diſtreſs that now oppreſſes me."—A little while after—"I had, very early in my life, the ſeeds of goodneſs in me: I had a love of virtue, and a reverence for religion; and theſe, I truſt, have brought forth in me fruits meet for repentance; and, if I have repented as I ought, I am forgiven. I have, at times, entertained a loathing of ſin and of myſelf, particularly in the beginning of this year, when I had the proſpect of death before me; and this has not abated when my fears of death have been leſs; and, at theſe times, I have had ſuch rays of hope ſhot into my ſoul, as have almoſt perſuaded me, that I am in a ſtate of reconciliation with God."

29th. Mr Langton, who had ſpent the evening with him, reported, that his hopes were increaſed, and that he was much cheered upon being reminded of the general tendency of his writings, and of his example.

30th. I ſaw him in the evening, and found him cheerful. Was informed that he had, for his dinner, eaten heartily of a French duck pie and a pheaſant.

Dec. 1. He was buſied in deſtroying papers.—Gave to Mr Langton, and another perſon, to fair copy, ſome tranſlations of the Greek epigrams, which he had made in the preceding nights, and tranſcribed the next morning, and they began to work on them.

3d. Finding his legs beginning to ſwell, he ſignified to his phyſicians a ſtrong deſire to have them ſcarified, but they, unwilling to put him to pain, and fearing a mortification, declined adviſing it. He afterwards conſulted his ſurgeon, and he performed the operation on one leg.

4th. I viſited him: the ſcarification made yeſterday in his leg, appeared to have had little effect.—He ſaid to me, that he was eaſier in his mind, and as fit to die at that inſtant, as he could be a year hence.—He requeſted me to receive the ſacrament with him on the Sunday—the next day. Complained of great weakneſs, and of phantoms that haunted his imagination.

5th. Being Sunday, I communicated with him and Mr Langton, and other of his friends, as many as nearly filled the room. Mr Strahan, who was conſtant in his attendance on him throughout his illneſs, performed the office. Previous to reading the exhortation, Johnſon knelt; and with a degree of fervour that I had never been witneſs to before, uttered the following moſt eloquent and energetic prayer:—

"Almighty and moſt merciful Father, I am now, as to human eyes, it ſeems, about to commemorate, for the laſt time, the death of thy Son Jeſus Chriſt, our Saviour and Redeemer. Grant, O Lord, that my whole hope and confidence may be in his merits, and in thy mercy: forgive and accept my late converſion; enforce and accept my imperfect repentance; make this commemoration of him available to the confirmation of my faith, the eſtabliſhment of my hope, and the enlargement

enlargement of my charity; and make the death of thy Son Jeſus effectual to my redemption.—Have mercy upon me, and pardon the multitude of my offences! Bleſs my friends! have mercy upon all men! Support me by the grace of thy Holy Spirit in the days of weakneſs, and at the hour of death! and receive me, at my death, to everlaſting happineſs, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt. Amen."

Upon riſing from his knees, after the office was concluded, he ſaid, that he dreaded to meet God in a ſtate of idiotcy, or with opium in his head; and that having now communicated with a doſe upon him, he doubted if his exertions were the genuine operations of his mind; and repeated from Biſhop Taylor this ſentiment—That little that has been omitted in health, cannot be done to any purpoſe in ſickneſs.

Dec. 6. I again viſited him. Before my departure, Dr Brocklesby came in, and, taking him by the wriſt, Johnſon gave him a look of great contempt, and ridiculed the judging of his diſorder by the puſe. He complained that the ſarcocele had again made its appearance, and aſked, if a puncture would not relieve him, as it had done the year before; the Doctor anſwered that it might, but that his ſurgeon was the beſt judge of the effects of ſuch an operation. Johnſon upon this ſaid, "How many men in a year die through the timidity of thoſe whom they conſult for health! I want length of life, and you fear giving me pain, which I care not for."

8*th*. I viſited him with Mr Langton, and found him dictating to Mr Strahan another will, the former being, as he ſaid, a temporary one. On our entering the room, he ſaid, "God bleſs you both!" I arrived juſt time enough to direct the execution, and alſo the atteſtation of it. After he had publiſhed it, he deſired Mr Strahan to ſay the Lord's Prayer, which he did, all of us joining. Johnſon, after it, uttered, extempore, a few pious ejaculations.

9*th*. I ſaw him in the evening, and found him dictating to Mr Strahan a codicil to the will he had made the day before. I aſſiſted them in it, and received from the teſtator a direction, &c. &c. &c.

He was now ſo weak as to be unable to kneel, and lamented that he muſt pray ſitting; but with an effort, he placed himſelf upon his knees, while Mr Strahan repeated the Lord's Prayer. During the whole of the evening, he was much compoſed and reſigned. Being become very weak and helpleſs, it was thought neceſſary that a man ſhould watch with him all night; and one was found in the neighbourhood, who, for half a crown a-night, undertook to ſit up with and aſſiſt him. When the man had left the room, he, in the preſence and hearing of Mr Strahan and Mr Langton, aſked me where I meant to bury him? I anſwered doubtleſs in Weſtminſter Abbey.—"If," ſaid he, "my executors think it proper to mark the ſpot of my interment by a ſtone, let it be ſo placed as to protect my body from injury." I aſſured him it ſhould be done. Before my departure, he deſired Mr Langton to put into my hands money to the amount of 100*l*. with a direction to keep it till called for.

10*th*. This day at noon I ſaw him again. He ſaid to me, that the male nurſe, to whoſe care I had committed him, was unfit for the office. "He is," ſaid he, "an idiot, as aukward as a turnſpit juſt put into the wheel, and as ſleepy as a dormouſe." Mr Cruickſhank came into the room, and looking on his ſcarified leg, ſaw no ſign of a mortification.

11*th*. At noon, I found him dozing, and would not diſturb him.

12*th*. I ſaw him again; found him very weak, and, as he ſaid, unable to pray.

13*th*. At noon, I called at the houſe, but went not into his room, being told, that he was dozing. I was further informed by his ſervants, that his appetite was totally gone, and that he could take no ſuſtenance. At eight in the evening of the ſame day, word was brought me by Mr Saſtres, to whom, in his laſt moments, he uttered theſe words—"*Jam morituras*," that at a quarter paſt ſeven, he had, without a groan, or the leaſt ſign of pain or uneaſineſs, yielded his laſt breath.

SIR, *March* 30.

THE Dictionary of Mr Chambers has ſo widely diffuſed his fame, that I have no doubt but ſome original letters of his will give pleaſure to many of your readers. I ſend you two of them, which were written during a journey in France. Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

I. *To Mrs* CHAMBERS.

Madam, *Paris, Oct.* 21. 1738, *N.S.*

I DID not think to have given you the trouble of a letter till I had ſomething agreeable to write. You have had a ſufficient ſhare of illneſs yourſelf to exempt you from being haraſſed with the complaints of others. But as you laid me under an engagement to write to you, I know not whether I can any longer fairly delay it. You will be ſurpriſed, when I tell you, that Paris ſeems to me the dulleſt place in the world; and you will doubtleſs have more regard to my reputation than to tell any body I ſay ſo. For people diſpoſed to go in ſearch of pleaſure, perhaps there is no place where they are like to meet with ſo much. But there is no medium: either you muſt engage heartily in the diverſions of the place, or find yourſelf ſunk in the vapours ten thouſand fathoms deep. 'Tis from a depth not leſs than this that I write the preſent letter; a depth to which a man could never reach in any place but where every body is gay about him, and where he has not only the load of his own melancholy to bear, but of other people's mirth. 'Tis certain, however, Paris now appears under great diſadvantages: the court is at a diſtance, and the people of quality moſtly gone into the country; beſide, that the fine ſeaſon is over, and the beautiful gardens, walks, and woods, which make the chief beauty of it, lie in a ſort of ruins, which makes autumn look in ſome reſpects more diſmal even than winter. The favourite diverſion of the French is walking, and taking the air, and the country about Paris is admirably laid out for that purpoſe. Here are the gardens of the Tuilleries and Luxemburgh, the Courſe, the Woods of Boulogne and Vincennes, the Avenues of St Cloud and Meudon, which form a variety in this way vaſtly beyond any thing we have in England. This difference, I think, is obſervable between the two nations, that the French ſeek their chief pleaſures without doors, and the Engliſh within. I know not whether this difference be owing to any diverſity in the air of the two places; or to this, that the French are more in the air than we, which makes them alert and hardy, and gives them an appetite. 'Tis certain, they are more familiar, and make more free with the air than we do. You ſee the public walking-places full from morning to night in the ſevereſt weather. They will ſit for hours on the benches where an Engliſhman would be frozen to death. And, what is more, in the dampeſt weather, and even night, great numbers of them will be found ſitting or lying on the bare ground. At firſt, one would be tempted to think, that, if there were not ſomething leſs noxious in the air here than in that of England, half the inhabitants muſt be rotten. But I doubt whether there be much in this. The French are made familiar with the air betimes, ſo grow hardy and ſtrong. They ſeem to feel no cold, when I am ready to ſtarve: and though the winter here be colder than at London, I doubt whether there be half the fire burnt. You will perceive by this what way my thoughts have been employed at Paris. If you ſend a valetudinarian to travel, what elſe can you expect from him, but obſervations of the weather and the wind? If you would have an account of their dreſs, their buildings, furniture, equipages, balls, intrigues, &c. you muſt ſend ſomebody elſe. There are indeed a thouſand things of the kind, which even an indifferent ſpectator cannot help obſerving; but they hardly ſeem to me worth poſtage, though they may do well enough for chat round a winter's fire. I have been now near a month at Paris; which is much too long, conſidering what a journey I have ſtill behind. To-morrow I ſet out for Lyons, in my way to Languedoc. I applied to a phyſician here for ſome advice about my journey; and was unfortunate enough to take ſome of his medicines, which have weakened and done me harm, ſo that I have been forced to lie by a week, to retrieve myſelf.—I intend to travel on horſeback, having found the conveyance by chaiſe or coach does not agree with me. If my ſtrength holds out, I hope I may reach Montpellier in about twenty days. The diſtance is near 500 Engliſh miles. The expedition is hazardous enough; but my heart is pretty good, and that is all I have for it, excepting an eaſy horſe and a careful ſervant.—I want much to know how you do, and the reſt of my friends: but in this vagrant ſtate I know not when I ſhall be ſo happy. Poſſibly I may trouble ſome of you with a letter from Lyons, or even ſooner, if any thing of conſequence happens. I write by this poſt to Mr Longman for another remittance of money, which I ſhall want much

much.—Pray preſent my ſincere reſpects to . . . and . . . I have not room to be more particular. For yourſelf, if you will forgive me the trouble of this letter, it will make me more than ever, Madam, your obedient humble ſervant,

EPH. CHAMBERS.

II. *For Mrs* CHAMBERS.

Montpellier, Dec. 18. 1738, *O. S.*

Madam,

I FIND you expect fine things from Montpellier, and that a letter written at my uſual rate will hardly paſs. So fine a climate, you think, ought not to be loſt on me. Though I was permitted to be dull in England, yet a man who claims the ſame privilege here, ought either to be ſent home, or to the gallies. —You have ſome reaſon in all this; and yet, for once, I muſt beg leave to write like myſelf: my will is ſtill Engliſh; I have yet received no extraordinary ſupplies from the climate: when I do, you ſhall be ſure to have the firſt ſample. I have been here but a month, one half of which I have been confined by a cold, and the reſt by the ill weather. Winter, I find, is winter every where, notwithſtanding all that had been told me to the contrary. The people of England make themſelves more uneaſy than they need be as to the ſeaſons and the weather: they ſeem not a whit worſe off than the people of France, ſo far as I can judge from the three months I have been in this kingdom. Both the colds and the heats, and the droughts and the rains, are certainly here greater and more frequent than with you. 'Tis only in reſpect of the fogs that the French pretend to any advantage over you; and I doubt whether even this pretenſion be well founded. I have travelled three days on this ſide Lyons, through one perpetual fog, which did not clear up, as yours uſually do, after a few hours, but grew thicker and thicker every day, till night: nor was this any thing accidental; ſince ſome gentlemen, who paſſed the ſame way a month before me, found the very ſame. Since my arrival here, where I expected nothing but clear ſkies and ſun-ſhine, things have been ſtill worſe. One would ſwear that all the witches in Lapland had been at work, and that half of the ill weather beſtowed over the face of the globe had been diſcharged here. For my part, the rains have been ſo continual, that, had not I had great faith in Moſes and the rainbow, I ſhould have feared another deluge. Indeed, between one run of terrible weather and another, they have now and then a fine ſummer's day; but theſe are only tranſient ſmiles, for which they are ſure to pay dear: they ſerve for little but to make the reſt more completely diſmal. In the general, you may be aſſured, that the inhabitants of Montpellier ſee much leſs of the ſun than thoſe of London. Their ſtreets are ſo exceſſively narrow, and their houſes ſo high, that the ſun can never enter them. 'Tis only in the very extremities of the town that they can ever enjoy ſo agreeable a ſpectacle. Where I am quartered, which is towards the middle, the ſun is about as much ſeen as in an Engliſh coal-pit. I have no leſs than twelve windows in my chamber; yet I have ſcarce light enough from them all to ſcribble this at noon day without a candle. To know whether or no the ſun ſhines, I am forced to go out of the cells; and have been ſometimes ſurpriſed, the moment I paſſed the gates, to find myſelf ſtep at once into a glorious ſummer's ſun, out of a place dark and chilly as the ſhadow of death. You ſee, Madam, I am but where I was at Paris. I wrote to you there on the weather, and I am ſtill thrumming on the ſame ſtring. If you'll allow me to purſue the ſubject, it will be eaſy to furniſh you a letter once a-month. By that time I have been here a twelvemonth, my letters will make a kind of a kalendar, and may be printed under the title of *The Hiſtory of the Weather of Languedoc.* You tell me, indeed, you expect to find me quite changed; and, from my accuſtomed gravity, turned as gay and alert as a Gaſcon. But metamorphoſes, Madam, of this kind, do not uſe to be made in the winter. 'Tis not till the ſpring that reptiles undergo their renovation; and that the butterfly begins to friſk about, which had lain dormant till then in the more ſober ſtate of a maggot. You muſt give me time till the beginning of May to get rid of all my Engliſh goods, of which number, I doubt, my cough will be the laſt.—If you expect any thing of news from this quarter, you will be greatly diſappointed: one knows nothing here of what paſſes but a few leagues from the place: at leaſt, you will have it at London long ere it reaches here. The news even of France comes to us chiefly by the way of Amſterdam. Two to one, you have

have already heard of what happened laſt Sunday ſe'nnight at Geneac, a village four leagues from hence, where while the people were at veſpers, the ſteeple fell down, broke through the roof of the church, and buried a great part of the congregation under its ruins: they had dug out 130 a week ago, of which number 15 were ſtill alive.

For the tranſactions of Montpellier, they are ſummed up in a few words; at leaſt all that come to the notice of a foreigner: here are fifteen or twenty Engliſh, Dutch, and Germans, who form a kind of ſeparate commonwealth, that has little intercourſe with the natives. Cards ſeem to make the great buſineſs of the place. They are no longer a diverſion, but are become an employment, as formal and ſerious as devotion itſelf. Pharo and Lanſquenet are the only politics ſtudied here; and Quadrille and Picquet ſerve for all the other arts and ſciences. There have been two grand ceremonies ſince my arrival, which have engroſſed all the attention of the place, viz. the opening of the Aſſembly of the States of Languedoc, by the Duke de Richelieu; and the proceſſion of the ſame States to accompany the Sacrament. If I had any talent at deſcription, I ſhould here have a fine field to entertain you. But fine ſights are loſt on me. All great aſſemblies appear to me much the ſame. They are only ſo many compoſitions of robes, furs, ſilks, and brocades, interlaced with point, powder, and paint. The very ſame materials, under a little different rangement, would form a court of aldermen, a country aſſize, a coronation, or a company of huſſars.—Montpellier, Madam, is one of the richeſt and moſt populous cities in France, and at the ſame time the deareſt to live in. Few of the neceſſaries of life but are dearer here than at Paris. Wine is the only thing that is cheap, being here ſold for three-half-pence or two-pence a-bottle. But, to compenſate for this, milk coſts twice as much; which is no mighty advantageous conſideration for valetudinarians, who uſe much milk and but little wine. In general, the eating would be very good, were it not for the want of butter, which makes a terrible drawback. Not only fowl of all ſorts, but fiſh, and almoſt every thing elſe, is here ſerved quite dry. If you demand ſauce, all they can do is to give you oil; for, as to butter, the country produces none. The vine, olive, mulberry, and walnut-tree, have engroſſed all the ground, and left no room for paſture and grazing: ſo that one is here ſtored with a great many of the ſuperfluities of life, while the neceſſaries of it are wanting.—I do not know how long I ſhall ſtay here, becauſe I cannot foreſee when I ſhall find weather to get away in: perhaps my next may be from Avignon, or Aix. But let not this hinder your writing. I never ſtood in ſuch need of your letters as at this time. Your laſt came juſt time enough to ſave me from periſhing miſerably; for to die of the vapours in Languedoc, would be of all deaths the moſt extraordinary. You will remember me to all friends, with that reſpect and affection that is due to ſuch. 'Tis only by being long abſent in a foreign country that a man learns their value. Your little daughter's eſcape gave me great joy. I never knew how much the loſs of her would have affected me till I heard ſhe had been in danger. She now appears dearer to me even than her ſiſter; but 'tis only becauſe I have had occaſion to know the extent of my affection for the one, and not for the other.—For yourſelf, Madam, neither abſence nor danger can much increaſe that inviolable attachment with which I am your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

EPH. CHAMBERS.

ANECDOTE.

DR Schmidt, of the cathedral of Berlin, wrote a letter to the King of Pruſſia, couched in the following terms—"Sire, I acquaint your Majeſty, 1ſt, That there are wanting books of pſalms for the Royal family. I acquaint your Majeſty, 2d, That there wants wood to warm the Royal ſeats. I acquaint your Majeſty, 3d, That the baluſtrade next the river, behind the church, is become ruinous.

SCHMIDT, *Sacriſt of the Cathedral.*"

The King, who was much amuſed by the above, wrote the following anſwer—"I acquaint Mr Sacriſt Schmidt, 1ſt, That thoſe who want to ſing may buy books. 2d, I acquaint Mr Sacriſt Schmidt, that thoſe who want to be kept warm muſt buy wood. 3d, I acquaint Mr Sacriſt Schmidt, that I ſhall not truſt any longer to the baluſtrade next the river; and I acquaint Mr Sacriſt Schmidt, 4th, That I will not have any more correſpondence with him."

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 172.]

The Commons, March 13. in a committee on the conſolidation of duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſubmitted a plan for the modification of the laws reſpecting the importation of brandy and rum. This plan, he ſaid, being naturally connected with the ſcheme of conſolidating the duties, was an object of immediate diſcuſſion. The principle on which he grounded his preſent motion tended to correct a variety of abuſes in the revenue, by the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling, the practice of which had materially injured the fair trader. To accompliſh this laudable ſcheme, a conſiderable diminution of duties was eſſentially requiſite. The quantity of ſpirits ſmuggled into this country was almoſt incredible. In the average of five years the legal importation amounted to about 600,000 gallons, and the illegal importation was eſtimated at no leſs than 3,400,000 gallons. It would, perhaps, occur to ſome gentlemen, that the diminution of the duties would diminiſh the annual amount of the revenue about 200,000l. but he had provided againſt this loſs, by propoſing an increaſe of price for licences to thoſe who were actuated by the ſpirit of fair dealing. Gentlemen of a certain deſcription might perhaps obſerve, that experience taught them to diſlike innovation and experiment. Such an argument, on ſome particular occaſions, might not be improper; but of its futility in this inſtance he was perfectly convinced. To prove the reaſonableneſs of his opinion, gentlemen had only to take a retroſpect of the happy effects produced by the operations of the law which had been enacted within theſe few years for the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling. After a few other obſervations, he moved, that the duty on the importation of brandy be in future reduced to 5s. per gallon, and that on rum to 4s.

Mr Sheridan preſſed the neceſſity of ſtating ſomething in relation to the home-made ſpirits, which, he contended, would be materially injured by the regulations now propoſed. The Rt Hon. Gentleman had a very convenient way of anſwering the objections of thoſe in the rum-trade. He *ſuppoſed* a certain branch of illicit traffic, which ſuited him on all occaſions, and by the ſuppreſſion of which this great intereſt was to be ſecured. The argument, therefore, of the Rt Hon. Gentleman, was, that, by reducing the brandies nearly to a par with the rum, the rum will be better able to bear a competition with the brandy, than when the latter was ſo much higher than the former, merely becauſe a number of ſmugglers, whom he conjures up for the purpoſe, are not to perſiſt in conveying any more brandy clandeſtinely into the kingdom. He begged to know, what had induced the Rt Hon. Gentleman to reduce the duty on French brandy ſo much lower than he had at firſt propoſed.

Lord Penrhyn expreſſed great apprehenſions for the rum-trade. He obſerved, that rum could never be ſold under 3s. a gallon, whereas brandy could always ſupport itſelf at 2s. 6d.; ſo that when the difference of the duty, and ſome other particulars in the manufacture and freightage of rum, which he mentioned minutely, were taken into conſideration, he perſuaded himſelf it would appear to the committee, that the rum-trade could not ſtand under ſuch regulations. He preſſed this upon the Rt Hon. Gentleman as a fact of a very ſerious and alarming nature, and earneſtly begged, that the matter might not be carried into a law without a very careful and deliberate attention to the whole ſubject.

Mr Pitt reminded the Noble Lord, that his ſentiments on this ſubject were well known: he had not only correſponded with the Noble Lord particularly on the buſineſs, but communicated with moſt of the principal people in that intereſt.

Lord Penrhyn, Mr Pitt, and Mr Sheridan, ſeverally explained in reply.

The reſolutions were then put, and paſſed unanimouſly.

Mr Dempſter moved, that a copy of all orders ſent out to India ſince the year 1784, be laid upon the table; and that a copy of all the correſpondence of the Company's ſervants in India with the Directors, be produced.

Mr Dundas ſaid, the order to which the motion of his Hon. friend referred was in his hand, and he would read it in his place. It ſtated, that as ſeveral of the Company's confidential ſervants had correſponded unreſervedly with their friends in England on ſubjects of a public nature, all ſuch correſpondence was in future forbidden, under pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of Government.

Mr Fox and Mr Sheridan reprobated the order, as not only arbitrary, but altogether unprecedented, unneceſſary, and abſurd. It was of a piece with all the other freaks of deſpotiſm, wanton and impertinent in a very extraordinary degree.

Mr Dundas, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, defended the order. Several other gentlemen ſpoke on each ſide; after which a diviſion enſued on the queſtion: Ayes 20, Noes 94.

In a committee, March 14. Mr W. Grenville obſerved, that when, by the King's proclamation, the Americans had been excluded from ſupplying the Weſt-India iſlands with articles neceſſary for their conſumption in American bottoms, ſome gentleman had apprehended that thoſe iſlands would be reduced to great diſtreſs, ſuppoſing that Great Britain could not furniſh a ſufficient ſupply for all their wants; but experience had proved that their fears were ill-founded, as greater quantities of all ſorts of commodities had been imported into our Weſt India iſlands ſince they had been ſhut to American-built veſſels, than ever had been before in any given period of time. The miniſtry had, in the firſt inſtance, prohibited the importation of all manufactured goods into our iſlands, that were not the produce of his Majeſty's European dominions: this was thought to be ſound policy, and the iſlands had not felt any bad effects from it. There were two ſpecies of articles, the produce of the American States, which were allowed to be imported into our iſlands; but the importation was legal only when they were brought in Britiſh bottoms. Theſe articles were wheat or flour, and lumber. It had on this occaſion been ſuggeſted, that preventing the Americans from carrying theſe articles in their own bottoms to our iſlands would produce one, or both, of theſe effects, that the planters would be ſcantily ſupplied, or that the Americans would be incited by this reſtriction to acts of retaliation againſt our trade. With reſpect to the former, he ſhewed, from official papers, that a greater ſupply had been furniſhed every year ſince the termination of the war, than during any one of the ſeven years that preceded it. And as to the latter, he obſerved, that while there was ſcarcely any government in the United States, there was as little to be apprehended from their reſentment, as there was to be expected from any amicable negotiation with them. This country had derived great benefit from the policy that confined the intercourſe between the United States and our iſlands to Britiſh bottoms; it had highly improved our navigation, as would appear to gentlemen, when he aſſured them that this trade alone employed 58,000 tons of ſhipping, and nearly 4000 ſeamen. During the laſt year, indeed, the tonnage had decreaſed to about 50,000, which was to be aſcribed principally to this cauſe, that the Americans, not being allowed to come directly to our iſlands, had ſent their lumber, grain, &c. &c. to the neutral iſlands in the Weſt Indies, and then ſhipped them in foreign bottoms for the Britiſh iſlands. But he propoſed to apply a remedy to this, which was, that the importation of grain, lumber, &c. from the United States, ſhould be confined to Britiſh ſhips, to the excluſion of all others. This part of the bill, for which he intended to move, might be made perpetual or deciſive; but, as to all its other parts, he would have them limited to a year, in order to ſhew, if a ſtable government ſhould be eſtabliſhed in America, which might be diſpoſed to treat amicably with this country, that no diſinclination to enter into ſuch a negotiation exiſted on our part. He then moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the Houſe for leave to bring in a bill to veſt in his Majeſty for one year more the power of regulating, by his royal proclamation, the commercial intercourſe between his Majeſty's dominions, and the United States in America.

Lord Penrhyn obſerved, that it was not ſufficient that the Weſt-India iſlands ſhould be amply ſupplied with all neceſſaries; they ought alſo to have the liberty of procuring them on the cheapeſt terms: and he found by what the Rt Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that the Britiſh ſhipping employed between the Weſt-India iſlands and the continent of America, had fallen laſt year from 58,000 to 50,000 tons; a circumſtance that ſhould ſurely prevent Parliament from perſevering in the meaſure which had occaſioned ſuch a decreaſe.

Mr Grenville replied, that the employment of ſo great a quantity of ſhipping as 58,000 tons was owing to our reſtrictive laws; and that the decreaſe of

of 8000 tons in the laſt year was no good argument for removing the reſtrictions. He had pointed out the cauſe of the decreaſe, and was ſure that the remedy he propoſed would produce the deſired effect.

Mr Dempſter ſaid, his only objection to the bill now moved for was, that it would veſt in the Crown a power of regulating the trade of the country by proclamation, which ought to be regulated only by act of parliament: he was therefore of opinion, that, if any meaſure was judged neceſſary relative to the American trade, it ought to be enacted ſpecifically by parliament, and not indefinitely under the ſanction of a royal proclamation.

Mr Grenville admitted, that where any ſpecific plan could be decidedly adopted, it ought to be under the authority of the legiſlature, and not merely of a royal proclamation: but while poſſibly negotiations with America might be pending, or while there might be a diſcordant government, or no government at all, in the United States, he thought it was better policy to regulate the commercial intercourſe by a diſcretionary power to be placed in the King, than by a decided plan to be adopted at this moment by the legiſlature.

The queſtion was then put, and the motion was carried without a diviſion.

On March 16. a petition from Lord Newburgh, (grandſon of the Hon. Charles Ratcliffe, beheaded in 1746, and grandnephew of the Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded in the 1715, for the part theſe two unfortunate brothers took in the rebellion 1715), praying for a reſtoration of ſome part of the forfeited eſtates of his family, was preſented, and his Majeſty's recommendation ſignified by Mr Pitt.

On March 19. Mr Dempſter roſe to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe the motion which he had promiſed ſome time ago, for the repeal of certain clauſes in the Eaſt-India judicature bill. He attached his objections chiefly to that clauſe of the bill which ſubverted the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of juries. It ſubjected every Engliſhman who had the fortune to ſerve in India to the moſt intolerable inconvenience and diſadvantage. He enumerated many other hardſhips to which our countrymen in the Eaſt Indies are expoſed by this new and arbitrary law. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending and repealing ſo much of the acts of the 24th and 25th of Geo. III.

Mr Francis ſeconded the motion; and having ſtated a great variety of pointed objections, preſſed the Houſe to conſider the nature of a caſting vote, as proceeded for in this bill. It was neither more nor leſs than eſtabliſhing a power of influencing at all events the deciſion of the new tribunal. He called upon the crown lawyers to reconcile the flagrant inconſiſtency of the meaſure.

The Solicitor-General contended, that India delinquency was of a nature ſuperior to the comprehenſion of thoſe who conſtituted the common juries of this country.

Mr Burke ridiculed the learned Gentleman's idea of the parts and comprehenſion of a common juryman. He ſtated the fact with reſpect to juries as now exiſting in Scotland; and he argued at conſiderable length, to ſhew that the learned and Rt Hon. Gentleman, Mr Dundas, of the new tribunal, would render himſelf as irreputable for his aſſiduity in deſtroying the trial by juries, as one of his anceſtors had done, by introducing them into the criminal juriſprudence of Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer inferred from a circumſtance which the Rt Hon. Gentleman had mitated, that the whole of his reaſoning was inapplicable and inconcluſive.

Mr Burke ſaid, the Rt Hon. Gentleman had done by his argument as it was uſual with thoſe who dealt in corn. He had ſelected the only grain in his ſack which did not ſuit thoſe by which he wiſhed the whole to be judged, and becauſe they were inadequate to the pattern, therefore all the others were equally ſo.—The motion was negatived.

Mr Pitt delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending to the Houſe to make a proviſion for Sir John Skinner, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of 2000 l. *per annum*; and on the 21ſt, the meſſage was taken into conſideration, when Mr Pitt, after an elegant tribute to the merit of Sir John Skinner, moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty to grant to Sir John Skinner a penſion of 2000l. *per ann.* clear of all deductions, for his faithful, meritorious, and upright conduct during his filling the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer." Mr Burke ſeconded the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

On March 21. Mr Baſtard obſerved, that the bill for carrying the French treaty and the conſolidation of the cuſtoms into effect, ſhould be ſeparated into two bills. It was poſſible that ſome gentlemen might approve of the one, and wiſh to reject the other; but they could not exerciſe that freedom of voting, if both were united in one bill; as they muſt then be driven to the alternative of rejecting what they approved, leſt what they diſapproved ſhould paſs into a law, &c. The ſplitting of the bill into two would remove this difficulty, and prevent a dangerous precedent from appearing on the journals of that Houſe. He concluded with moving, That it be an inſtruction to the committee to divide the bill into two bills.

Sir W. Lemon ſeconded the motion, and was followed by Mr Viner. Mr Pitt and Mr Grenville oppoſed the motion; and Mr Fox, Mr Dempſter, Sir Grey Cooper, &c. declared themſelves for it.

Mr Baſtard propoſed to withdraw his motion, provided any reſolution was placed in the journals, to prevent this being made a precedent. — The propoſal not being agreed to, the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the motion 65, againſt it 184.

On March 23. the Houſe reſolved, That a bounty of 20 s. per ton be allowed to the owners of every buſs of not leſs than fifteen tons, the crew of which ſhall take in one year, in the deep-ſea fiſhery, ſuch a quantity of herrings as ſhall amount, when completely cured, to the proportion of ſix barrels for every ton of her burthen; and that a bounty of 1 s. per barrel be alſo allowed on the quantity of herrings ſo taken and cured, notwithſtanding ſuch veſſel may not have been fitted out with the quantity of nets, ſalt, and barrels required by the ſaid act.

On March 26. in a committee for ſimplifying the duties of the cuſtoms and exciſe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and ſaid, purſuant to the notice he had given of his intention to move for the reduction of the duties on the wines of Portugal, and as the negotiation with that country is ſtill pending, not being entirely agreed to, he ſhould move for a reduction on the wines of Portugal, conformable to the ſpirit of the Methuen treaty, and at the ſame time for a reduction of the duties on the wines of Spain. It had been his intention to have moved for the reduction only for a ſpecific time, but from the progreſs of the negotiation with Portugal, he could ſee no neceſſity now to mention any ſpecific time. Parliament may, hereafter, if Portugal does not come to an amicable ſettlement with Great Britain, aboliſh the partiality in her own favour. — He would next ſeſſion of parliament, or as ſoon as poſſible after an end was put to the negotiation with Portugal, if it ſhould, contrary to his expectation, not accompliſh its deſired purpoſe, propoſe to the Houſe, though it would be to him a very unpleaſant taſk, the abolition of the advantageous import of her wine: but it was fartheſt from his ideas that Portugal would not accede; the force of argument, reaſon, and her own intereſt would induce her to redreſs and make conceſſion for the complaints of this country.—The firſt point of complaint againſt Portugal has long been in agitation; it is the diſtinction ſhe made between Great Britain and Ireland, a diſtinction which no man who wiſhed well to either country would ſuffer to exiſt: that point however is given up. The next point of infraction of treaty, on the part of Portugal, is the increaſe of duties, by the new book of rates of 1782, on all kinds of merchandiſe, particularly on woollens, which particularly calls for redreſs. There are many other points to be ſettled, ſuch as the reſidue of conſols, the abolition of monopolies, the freedom of exports, &c. Theſe are all complaints which the court of Portugal muſt ſatisfy before ſhe can be intitled to the privileges of the Methuen treaty being continued to her. He ſaid his opinion had always been clear in the preſumption that the Spaniſh wines were conſidered by the treaty to be lowered as well as thoſe of Portugal; and by ſtatements to the court of France, they have likewiſe agreed in opinion that the wines of Spain are to be reduced as well as thoſe of Portugal. He concluded by moving, "That the wine imported into Great Britain, from Portugal, ſhould pay a duty one-third lower than the duty on wines imported from France; and that a proportionate reduction ſhould be made on the wines imported from Spain."

Mr Fox roſe, not, he ſaid, to object to the motion, for it was now putting the buſineſs in a train he had all along wiſhed it to have proceeded in. He ſaid there were no greater proſpects now of

a concluſion of the treaty with Portugal than when he had the honour of making the ſame motion, which was then negatived. He acknowledged there were many grievances this country had to complain of againſt Portugal, and thoſe of 1782 were of great importance; and he ſhould hold himſelf as much obliged as any member of that Houſe, if Portugal refuſed to comply with the juſt demands of Great Britain, though with great reluctance and pain, to come forward and aboliſh the Methuen treaty on our part. He ſaid, by the judicious motion of the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) he will avoid thoſe embarraſſments which would, had he not taken ſuch a ſtep, have fallen on him. He wiſhed to know if the miniſters of France had, by ſubſequent declarations to the late diſcuſſion, ſtated their opinion that the Spaniſh wines were to be admitted lower than thoſe of France, or whether ſuch opinions are what they were ſuppoſed to entertain when the treaty was ſigned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to Mr Fox obſerved, that many different circumſtances had ariſen ſince that Hon. Gentleman's motion for the reduction of the duties on Portugal wines was negatived, which juſtified its being carried now. To the queſtion of Mr Fox, the Rt Hon. Gentleman obſerved, that the opinions of the French miniſters had been given ſubſequent to the diſcuſſion.—The reſolutions were carried *nem. con.*

On March 28. Mr Beaufoy, agreeable to a former notice, roſe to move the Houſe to go into a committee to conſider the Teſt and Corporation Acts, of 13th and 25th Charles II. He prefaced his motion by a ſketch of the hiſtory of the times in which this act was brought forward, and the danger the Church of England then ſtood in. The principles of the Duke of York, heir apparent to the throne on the demiſe of his brother, Charles II. were well known to be inimical to the eſtabliſhed church; and it was the duty of parliament to guard their rights; for this purpoſe they paſſed this act, and with reluctance the crown gave its aſſent. He commented on the ſubſequent ſtate of affairs in this country, and brought them down to the preſent time; and by a well drawn picture of the paſt and preſent, deduced forcible arguments in favour of his motion. He ſtated concifely the hardſhips and inconveniences attending the operation of the Teſt Act, 25th Charles II. by which every perſon who is admitted into any office civil or military, or who receives any pay by patent or place in England, or in the navy, or who has any ſervice in the King's houſehold, ſhall, within three months after his admiſſion into ſuch office, receive the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the uſage of the church of England, in ſome public church, and on the Sabbath-day, after divine ſervice. And in the court where he takes the oath, he muſt deliver a certificate under the hands of the miniſter, of the truth thereof, atteſted by two witneſſes. And all this muſt be performed, under a penalty of 500 l. to any perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and to be rendered incapable of office, to be diſabled to ſue in any action, or to be guardian, executor, or adminiſtrator, or capable of any legacy or deed of ſuit, or to bear any office, or vote at any election for members of parliament, if acting contrary to this ſtatute. To ſoften theſe rigorous penalties, the legiſlature, in its humanity, paſſes an annual bill, which exonerates perſons who incur them. Should we therefore in theſe enlightened times, when non-conformity conveys no terrors to the churchman, load a ſet of as honeſt, as upright, and as able men as there are in the kingdom, with reſtrictions that muſt deprive the ſtate, the army, the navy, the magiſtracy, and all corporations in the nation, from the aſſiſtance of a great number of their fellow-citizens; and compel this Houſe to grant them relief from the fangs of informers? As to its great political tendency, and whether it militates againſt the Act of Union, is not now weighed in that ſcale of importance as formerly. We have diſſenters from the Church of England in both Houſes of Parliament; in ſeveral offices of the ſtate; and what corporation is there in England where ſectarians are not to be found? In Holland (a republic), in Scotland, and in Ireland, nations truly enlightened, no ſuch diſtinction exiſts. If a man was a Chriſtian, the ſtate did not deprive itſelf of his ſervices. Even France, the elder daughter of the Church of Rome, made uſe of the ſervices of able men, of all deſcriptions, of the Chriſtian faith. Then why ſhould this nation, in the glorious æra of liberty of conſcience, freedom of ſpeech, and a well-guarded conſtitution,

continue

continue the ſhackles that were framed in times when mens minds were not ſo liberal, and when our frame of government was aſſailed by ſecret as well as open enemies. Theſe arguments the Hon. Mover enforced with much energy of ſpeech, clear, ſound, and perſpicuous reaſoning, ſtrewed often with flowers of rhetoric. He then moved, "That this Houſe will immediately reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider ſo much of two acts, the one made in the 13th, and the other in the 25th years of King Charles II. as require perſons, before they are admitted into any office or place in corporations, or having accepted any office civil or military, or any place of truſt under the crown, to receive the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rules of the Church of England."

Sir Henry Houghton, in a plain and ſenſible ſpeech, ſeconded the motion. The perſons, he ſaid, who were excluded from enjoying offices under government by virtue of the Teſt Act, were ſo far from deſerving ſuch an unjuſt ſeclusion, that they were now, and had been for a ſeries of years, in fact the firmeſt friends of the liberty and conſtitution of England.

Lord North, though in a very infirm ſtate of health, roſe, and gave his unqualified opinion, that a repeal of the act in queſtion would be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences. It would be making an inroad upon the conſtitution, the extent of which it was impoſſible for the wiſdom of the Houſe to calculate. It would break down the barriers eſtabliſhed by our anceſtors, for wiſe and valuable purpoſes. The conſtitution of England ought not to be trifled with by every pretender to reformation; it was dangerous in the extreme.

Lord Beauchamp argued at great length in favour of the motion, and highly complimented the diſſenters, as attached to the free conſtitution of this country.

Sir James Johnſtone was warmly in favour of the motion.

Mr Pitt argued principally on the policy of the Teſt Act; it was, he ſaid, a fence to the conſtitution, and ought not to be removed. He aſked where the neceſſity lay, and where the grievance exiſted? Look into the departments of the ſtate, the army, the navy, and every corporation in England, and you will find men of various perſuaſions, whoſe conſciences were not hurt by aſſociating with their fellow-citizens of the Church of England. He contended againſt ſeveral of Mr Beaufoy's poſitions, and ſaid many of them were not fairly ſtated. He was againſt the motion.

Mr Fox poured forth a wonderful torrent of eloquence in ſupport of the motion, and entered largely into the hiſtory of the times when the act paſſed.

Mr Pitt made a ſhort reply.

Sir William Dolben, in a ſpeech which put the members in great good humour with the queſtion, oppoſed it; and placed it in various points of view, by which he kept the Houſe for ſome time in a roar of laughter.

Mr Beaufoy was heard in reply; and the queſtion being loudly called for, the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the motion 98, againſt it 176; majority 78.

In a committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for the conſolidation of the cuſtoms, Mr Roſe propoſed, that the blank left for the date from which it was to take effect ſhould be filled up with the words, "the 10th of May 1787." He filled up ſome other blanks.

Mr Francis obſerved, that on a former occaſion, when he had inquired concerning the footing on which the French laces were to be placed, he had been referred, in anſwer, to the ſeventh article of the treaty, by which laces, as an article not otherwiſe mentioned, was to be admitted on the terms of the moſt favoured nation. But this reference by no means anſwered his objection. In that caſe, thread laces were to be admitted on the ſame terms as from Auſtrian Flanders, at a duty of 17d. per yard. To this duty he had to object, that it would operate nearly as a prohibition on the coarſer laces, whilſt it bore no proportion to the value of thoſe of the higher qualities. Silk laces, he obſerved, were ſtill entirely prohibited, though immenſe quantities of them, particularly black and blonde, were annually ſmuggled into this kingdom. Whilſt he approved of the conduct of the miniſter in raiſing a revenue on cambrics, which would otherwiſe be clandeſtinely imported, he thought the ſame reaſoning ſhould alſo reach the preſent article of ſilk lace, on which he was convinced, from the moſt accurate information he could obtain, that a revenue

nue of 30,000l. per annum may be raiſed by impoſing an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent.

Mr Pitt, after remarking that the former inquiries of the Hon. Gentleman tended to points extremely different from the preſent, ſaid, that the duties on lace were to be collected in the ſame manner as thoſe on cambric, which had met with the approbation of the Hon. Gentleman; that was, by a fixed rate, and not according to the value. He admitted, that ſilk laces were to be prohibited, as the admiſſion of any ſilk manufactures would create too great a jealouſy among the manufacturers of this kingdom. He wiſhed, therefore, that the arguments he had now heard had been directed to them; and if thoſe ſhould tend to their conviction, he would venture to ſay, on the part of adminiſtration, that they would have no objection to any revenue that could be raiſed on this article.

Mr Francis replied, that the manufacturers could not poſſibly have any objection. It was well known to them, that nine tenths of the lace now conſumed in this kingdom was of French manufacture, and it would undoubtedly be more advantageous to the Britiſh manufacturer, that they ſhould be admitted on paying a duty, than that they ſhould be imported, as at preſent, perfectly free from every charge, the riſk only excepted.

Mr Pitt having promiſed that this ſhould be an object with adminiſtration at ſome future time, the converſation dropped.

When the reſolution was read for laying certain duties on timber, Sir Grey Cooper objected to them on his former ground, that the reſolution had been made without any ſpecific inſtructions to the committee; that they would counteract the indulgence given by a late act to Britiſh ſhip-builders, by a general excluſion of all others in their favour: and that by raiſing the prices of ſhip-building, it would, of courſe, enhance the charges of freight, and tend in a proportionate degree, to diminiſh our commercial intercourſe.

Mr Roſe and Mr Pitt replied, that the timber uſed for ſhip-building was in general excluded; that the duty was extremely trifling in thoſe inſtances where it was impoſed; and the principal tendency of the clauſes was to prevent the frauds which had been committed under former acts.

Mr Pitt then called the attention of the committee to that clauſe of the bill which related to the mode of diſcharging the debts due to the public, and the manner in which the precedency was adjuſted. In this arrangement the claims of the South-Sea Company ſtood firſt, and next in order were thoſe of the Bank, and of the Eaſt India Company; after which were the three per cents. conſols, the three per cents. reduced, the four and five per cents. long and ſhort annuities, &c. He ſtated, as formerly, that a ſum equal to the average of the appropriated duties ſhould be iſſued quarterly from the general fund, by which the half-yearly dividends would be prevented from lying dormant one quarter; and alſo, that the ſupplies of the current year ſhould be pledged, at the ſame time, for the ſecurity of the public creditor.

Sir Grey Cooper thought that the aſſent of thoſe companies ſhould have been formally obtained, and mentioned in the act, for the purpoſe of giving it the greater ſolemnity. If this were admitted, it would follow, that a clauſe ſhould be introduced to empower thoſe who were legally incapacitated from giving their aſſent, to give it by their guardians, truſtees, commiſſioners of lunacy, &c.

Mr Pitt thought that this mode of proceeding was unneceſſary.

The ſeveral clauſes were then read, and the bill ordered to be reported.

On April 3. the order of the day for taking into further conſideration the report of the reſolutions on the charges againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; being read, Mr Burke, in a ſhort ſpeech, moved, that the third reſolution of the committee, relative to Mr Haſtings's conduct at Benares [vol. 48. p. 478.], (brought forward by Mr Fox on June 13. 1786.), be now read; which being done, he moved, "That this Houſe do *now* agree with the report of the ſaid committee, that Warren Haſtings, Eſq; is guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanors, as expreſſed in the title of the ſaid charge."

The Speaker put the queſtion with great ſolemnity, and the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative, without a diviſion.

Mr Burke then made a ſimilar motion upon the fourth charge, relative to the cruel treatment of the Princeſſes of Oude, (brought forward by Mr Sheridan on Feb. 7.): — Upon the fifth charge, on the revolutions at Furruckabad, (brought forward by Mr Pelham on March 2.): — Upon the ſeventh, tenth, eleventh,

leventh, and twelfth charges, upon the rice, bullock, opium contracts, &c. (brought forward by Sir James Erſkine on March 15.):—Upon the twenty-ſecond charge, reſpecting the violated rights of Fyzoola Khan, (brought forward by Mr Wyndham on March 22):—And upon the eighth charge, for money corruptly and illegally taken, (brought forward by Mr Sheridan on April 2.)—All of which were reſolved in the affirmative.

He then read in his place the third reſolution, which had been agreed to by the Houſe, and moved, "That the ſame, together with the other reſolutions, might be referred to a committee, with the minutes of evidence, papers, and accounts, which have been laid before the Houſe, and that the ſaid committee be deſired to prepare articles of impeachment therefrom, for high crimes and miſdemeanors committed by the ſaid Warren Haſtings."

The queſtion was put and reſolved.

Mr Dempſter ſuggeſted, that every paper tending to elucidate the charges ſhould be laid before them; which Mr Burke agreed to.

Mr Burke was then called upon by the Speaker to nominate a committee. He accordingly withdrew, and in a few minutes delivered in the following liſt of gentlemen, whoſe names were ſeverally put by the Speaker, and choſen as a committee of impeachment, viz. Edmund Burke, Eſq; Rt Hon. C. J. Fox, R. B. Sheridan, Eſq; Sir J. Erſkine, Bt, Hon. T. Pelham, Mr Wyndham, Hon. Mr St John, Mr Francis, Mr Anſtruther, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Sir Grey Cooper, Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis, Col. North, Mr T. Montague, Mr Adam, Mr Long, Lord Maitland, Gen. Burgoyne, M. Angelo Taylor, Mr Gray.

When Mr Francis was propoſed, there were many Noes, and a diviſion was demanded, when there appeared for him 61, againſt him 56.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that he had ſearched for precedents; and found that ſeveral of the committees appointed to propoſe impeachments, were without power in their appointments to call for papers, as it was ſuppoſed to be a neceſſary and incidental authority. Others had a ſpecial power aſſigned them. He would therefore recommend the latter.

It was then ordered, that the above committee, or any five of them, do meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Speaker's chamber, with power to call for papers or records; and that they be empowered to adjourn from time to time, and place to place, notwithſtanding an adjournment of the Houſe; and that it be declared a ſecret committee. All of which were ordered.

ANECDOTE *of Dr* BIRCH, *the Antiquarian and Hiſtorian.*

[From Sir J. Hawkins's Life of Johnſon.]

I Heard him once relate, ſays Sir John, that he had the curioſity to meaſure the circuit of London, by a perambulation thereof. The account he gave was to this effect: He ſet out from his houſe in the Strand, towards Chelſea, and having reached the bridge beyond the water-works, he directed his courſe to Marybone, from whence purſuing an eaſtern direction, he ſkirted the town, and croſſed the Iſlington road at the Angel. There was at that time no city road; but paſſing through Hoxton, he got to Shore-ditch, thence to Bethnal-green, and from thence to Stepney, where he recruited his ſpirits with a glaſs of brandy. From Stepney he paſſed on to Limehouſe, and took into his route the adjacent hamlet of Poplar, when he became ſenſible that to complete his deſign he muſt take in Southwark; this put him to a ſtand; but he ſoon determined on his courſe, for taking a boat, he landed at the Red-houſe at Deptford, and made his way to Say's-court, where the great wet dock is, and keeping the houſes along Rotherhithe to the right, he got to Bermondſey, thence by the ſouth end of Kent-ſtreet to Newington, and over St George's Fields to Lambeth, and croſſing over to Millbank, continued his way to Charing-croſs, and along the Strand to Norfolk-ſtreet, from whence he had ſet out. The whole of this excurſion took him up from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, and according to his rate of walking, he computed the circuit of London at above twenty miles. With the buildings erected ſince, it may be ſuppoſed to have increaſed five miles; and if ſo, the preſent circumference of this great metropolis is about half that of ancient Rome.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Thoughts on the Mechaniſm of Societies. By the Marquis de Caſaux, Fellow of the Royal Society. Tranſlated from the French (under the Inſpection of the Author) by Parkyns Mac-Mahon. 8vo. 5 s. Robinſons.

IN no reſpect has the ſagacity of political ſpeculators been ſo effectually baffled as on the ſubject of national debt. Before the beginning of the preſent century, many had foretold, with all the confidence that ſelf-conceit, ingrafted on ignorance, ſo naturally inſpires, that before the national debt ſhould have amounted to one tenth-part of what it is at preſent, a national bankruptcy muſt have enſued. The ſame forebodings have been, from time to time, and ſtill are repeated; and although experience has falſified the former predictions, it is found impoſſible to prevent men from giving credit to ſurmiſes, which to the common apprehenſions of mankind appear ſo reaſonable and well founded. Emboldened, however, by obſerving the preſent proſperous ſtate of this nation, which exhibits as yet no unequivocal ſymptoms of ſinking under the weight of that enormous debt, which when viewed at a diſtance appeared ſufficient at once to overwhelm it, ſome ſpeculators, more daring than the reſt, have of late ventured to maintain opinions, directly the reverſe of thoſe maxims which our forefathers deemed as certain as the fundamental axioms of geometry itſelf.

Among the boldeſt of theſe innovators, we muſt rank the Marquis de Caſaux, author of *Thoughts on the Mechaniſm of Societies*, which might with equal propriety be intitled, ſpeculations on the effects of national debt, for that is the principal ſubject treated in his volume. This gentleman ſtrenuouſly maintains, that the national debt, if it has been in any manner pernicious, has proved, in other reſpects, highly beneficial to the community—that it might with ſafety be increaſed to a ſum much greater than its preſent amount—that the intereſt can eaſily be borne by the nation, becauſe, after the effect of funding any ſum is over, (which effect is only temporary, and beneficial to the ſtate during the time of its operation), it becomes *null*, ſo that, be it great or be it ſmall, the community are equally inſenſible of it; and that of all poſſible political evils, the greateſt to be feared, if it were likely to take place, would be the paying off the national debt.

Theſe are poſitions not leſs new than ſurpriſing, and they are maintained by a variety of ſubtle arguments, and ingenious hypotheſes, that blunt the edge of any ridicule with which a reader might be diſpoſed to treat them. Every page of the preſent work, indeed, exhibits ſtriking proofs of *ingenuity*; but we dare not beſtow upon it the ſame degree of applauſe on account of its *judiciouſneſs*. Poſſeſſed of a lively imagination and creative fancy, the author has, on many occaſions, found it an eaſy matter to raiſe a beautiful fabric, with the ſlighteſt materials, and on the moſt unſtable foundations; and he knows ſo well how to point out the defective parts of thoſe works which oppoſed his progreſs, that he finds no difficulty in clearing his way of all former obſtructions. To ſpeak ſeriouſly, this treatiſe is the performance of a man of a lively and penetrating genius, who at one glance ſees the abſurdity of former ſpeculators, and whoſe mind forms combinations ſo quickly, as to allow him to be hurried away by this plaſtic faculty with a rapidity that gives him no leiſure to perceive defects in his own hypotheſis, greater, perhaps, than many of thoſe which he expoſes with ſuch irreſiſtible force of argument.

Though we cannot, therefore, recommend this book as an initiatory treatiſe on the ſcience of political œconomy, or as proper to be put in the hands of men of ordinary talents to direct their judgement on this branch of knowledge, yet we conſider it as a valuable addition to former writings on the ſubject. Perhaps the diſtinguiſhing feature of modern compilations is an undue deference for authority; a ſmooth and unintereſting developement of ideas that have been inculcated by men who have obtained a ſort of dictatorial authority in the world of literature;—and this ſerves to lull the mind aſleep, inſtead of awaking the reaſoning faculties. The work before us is admirably calculated to counteract this procedure. New thoughts are ſtruck out in every page, and abſurdities which have been cheriſhed for ages, are detected in every ſection of the performance. To the man of genius, therefore, this will be a precious morſel; to the man of judgement it will afford a rich fund of ſpeculation; and the animadverſions which theſe rapid touches will occaſion,

muſt in many caſes lead to truths which would not otherwiſe have been adverted to.

To attempt an analyſis of a book which claims no merit in point of arrangement, would be uſeleſs labour; yet it may be neceſſary to give the reader a conciſe notion of the general principles which the author endeavours to eſtabliſh in this work.—They are, that taxes impoſed in any country, neceſſarily and unavoidably raiſe the prices of the commodities taxed to the full amount, at leaſt, of the ſums laid upon them; and not only do they raiſe the price of the commodities taxed, but they in the ſame proportion raiſe the price of *all* other commodities, grain and labour in particular being accounted ſuch; but if the price of every thing a man has to ſell be augmented in the ſame proportion as the price of that he has to buy, he will then be preciſely in the ſtate he was in before the prices were raiſed, and the effects of the tax from that moment become *null*. Hence, he argues, the effect of taxes *within* the country, to whatever amount they may be raiſed, can never be of very material conſequence, or tend to clog the operations of induſtry.

With regard to foreign commerce—If, in conſequence of taxation, or otherwiſe, the price of goods at home is raiſed much higher than abroad, his opinion is, that ſince you cannot afford to lower the price of your own goods in foreign markets, you will be under the neceſſity of raiſing the price of foreign goods as high as your own, and from the moment that this event takes place (and this he thinks muſt neceſſarily happen ſoon) the effects of the tax become alſo *null*; ſo that, according to his hypotheſis, whether we regard internal proſperity or external commerce, it is a matter of very great indifference what the amount of taxes ſhall be.

It is needleſs to controvert all theſe poſitions, or to point out the fallacy of ſome of the arguments brought to ſupport them; we ſhall barely take notice of one ſtriking fact that ſtrongly militates againſt one of the fundamental principles here aſſumed: it is this; according to the Marquis's hypotheſis (and he inſiſts upon it on innumerable occaſions) the price of grain muſt invariably be raiſed by all taxes in the ſame proportion with other commodities; for, ſays he, p. 249. "to imagine it poſſible to maintain, and endeavour ſeriouſly to maintain wheat at the ſame price, while the taxes advance by ten *per cent.* that of the products of induſtry, is to aim at the ruin of agriculture." But is it not an undeniable fact, that the average price of wheat in England is at this hour, when the nation pays by taxes the intereſt of 246,000,000l. Sterling, really lower than it was before one ſhilling of national debt was contracted? Whence comes it that ſuch a ſtriking exception to his general principle has not been ſo much as adverted to?

We might likewiſe take notice of the abſurdity of ſuppoſing that without the *national funds*, no reſources could be found for employing the capitals of thoſe who are not capable of entering into active buſineſs, or not inclined to do it—an argument which it is ſurpriſing to ſee ſeriouſly inſiſted on by one ſo clear-ſighted as the Marquis de Caſaux. It is equally ſurpriſing to find the author arguing on the ſuppoſition, that if at any time the national revenue ſhould exceed the national expenditure, and it ſhould be reſolved to preſerve that ſurplus, ſo as to have it at command on any future emergency, it would in that caſe be abſolutely neceſſary to retain it *in caſh*, and lock it up uſeleſs in ſtrong cheſts during all that time. As well might he ſay, that a private perſon, who at any time accumulates a ſtock, muſt neceſſarily bury the whole in a ſtrong cheſt, as that the public ſavings would of neceſſity be thus preſerved. It is evident that nothing but a deſire to favour his hypotheſis by every argument that could appear in any degree plauſible, ſhould have induced him to inſiſt on theſe heads, or to inſinuate, as he on other occaſions does, that a diminution of the legal intereſt of money, ſuppoſing it to be brought about naturally, and without force, could prove prejudicial to the intereſts of the community. We were, for the ſame reaſon, ſurpriſed to find *paper-money* in England, and *credit*, mentioned as two diſtinct things, ſeeing they are in every *eſſential* circumſtance the ſame.

As a ſpecimen of the author's manner of reaſoning, we ſhall ſelect a ſmall part of what he ſays on the *balance of trade*, a ſubject that has long been a favourite in this country; and which, eſpecially ſince Sir Charles Whitworth's Tables were publiſhed, has afforded matter for many calculations, that lead to concluſions exceedingly

ceedingly abſurd. On this ſubject our ſpirited author obſerves.

"When the proprietor of a conſiderable ſum in the Engliſh funds examines Sir Charles Whitworth's truly valuable State of the Trade of Great Britain, he thanks his ſtars, and ſays, "I have nothing to fear whilſt the balance of trade continues in favour of this kingdom; but the moment it ſhall turn againſt her, recourſe muſt inevitably be had to the expedient ſo long poſtponed: the application of the ſponge is inevitable."

And a little farther on he thus proceeds:

"By means of that valuable work, I ſee, from the year 1700 to 1775, and that in the greateſt detail, ſtrengthened by all the proofs that the nature of the ſubject can admit of, a conſtant ſuperiority of exports, which, in the ſpace of 75 years, amounts to the enormous ſum of 267,774,769 *l.* (I have overlooked the fractions of each article.) This is, in the total amount, much more than one half of the gold and ſilver imported into Europe from America during the ſame lapſe of time; but of this period of 75 years, 30 muſt be attended to, wherein the ſuperiority of *Engliſh* exports comes up very nearly to five ſixths of the general importation of thoſe two precious metals, *which were to make good ſo many other balances.* We ſhould alſo obſerve, amongſt thoſe years, a moſt flouriſhing one, wherein that *Engliſh favour* abſorbs, as it were, all the ſilver imported into *Europe*; and five other years ſtill more wonderful, where it ſurpaſſes that general importation by 10, 12, and even 1,300,000 *l.*; for in 1750 the general exportation of *Engliſh* goods exceeded the importation of foreign produce by 7,359,964 *l.* and yet all that product of the *mines* belonging to *Spain* and *Portugal* is eſtimated only at 6,000,000 *l.* Sterling *per annum.*"

In another place, treating on the ſame ſubject of the balance of trade, he ſays;

"I begin, by aſking, whether there exiſts a nation in Europe, which, upon peruſing what Mr Necker ſays to the preſent purpoſe, and the uſe made, almoſt generally, in England, of the work of Sir Charles Whitworth, much more explicit with regard to the balance of Great Britain, would heſitate an inſtant to break off all commercial connections with England and France, if only one half ſhould prove real in the prejudices of the two nations, on the object which at preſent ſeems to determine all the others?

"I would, in the next place, propoſe, for examination, whether thoſe two nations are not indebted to theſe prejudices, for the greateſt part of their miſtakes, and of the obſtacles which they have found, which they ſtill find, and which they will ever find, in the meaſures that other nations think themſelves obliged to adopt, in order to guard againſt the effects of thoſe prejudices, till their fallacy is univerſally acknowledged, as well as their ſufficiency to produce their boaſted effect, *even in favour of thoſe who would obſtinately refuſe to give them up.*

Every year, ſay the prejudices of both nations, more than ſeven millions Sterling are required for their two *terrible* balances; but not above ſix millions are brought over from America:—if Spain and Portugal be allowed to come in for one ſixth (indeed it would be but juſt), the other parts of Europe muſt ſettle it amongſt themſelves to find the two millions Sterling, which without that aſſeſſment would be deficient in the balances neceſſary to France and England.—Whence does Europe take thoſe two millions? whence have they been taken hitherto? I know not: but it is a ſtubborn fact: you may conſult the work of Mr Necker for the balance of France, and for that of England the ſtatements of Sir Charles Whitworth; the former amounts to 70 millions of *livres*, about three millions Sterling; and the latter to 83,678,818 *l.* in the ſpace of 20 years, from 1754 to 1773; it is, one year with another, more than 4,183,000 *l. per annum.* But, above all, let it not eſcape obſervation, what is ſaid in France, that the decline of that empire will begin when this balance of 70 millions of livres ſhall begin to decline; and that it is the opinion in England, that, were the *favourable balance* to be below two or three millions Sterling, a national bankruptcy muſt indiſpenſably follow. What is moſt *miraculous* (and indeed conſolatory for thoſe who are obliged to think of their elevation before they dream of a bankruptcy, or even of their decline) is, that while France and England have received annually, the one four and the other three millions Sterling, that is to ſay, one ſixth more than America has to ſhare among all the European nations, the other countries in Europe have nevertheleſs increaſed their maſs of money,

by all that was neceſſary to keep up their luxury, and the circulation of a revenue which has almoſt doubled in the courſe of a century. Theſe are prodigies which will ceaſe to be ſo, even if we admit the facts on which they are founded, if we take the trouble of adding thereto a few other facts rather leſs queſtionable; and if it be acknowledged at laſt, that there are yet others, concerning which the moſt expert calculator cannot flatter himſelf that he ſhall even come near the truth, and which give to thoſe who will be at the trouble of reflecting, all the latitude they may want, to conclude that the two balances are as inadmiſſible when ſubjected to the diſcuſſion of reaſon alone, as they are afterwards *demonſtrated* to be falſe, by facts which cannot be controverted."

[*To be continued.*]

The London Medical Journal for the year 1787. part I. 8vo. Johnſon.

Art. 7. Farther account of a caſe of *Mollities Oſſium*. By Mr W. Goodwin, Surgeon at Earl Soham, in Suffolk. Communicated in a letter to Dr Hamilton, phyſician at Ipſwick, and by him to Dr Simmons.

This caſe is ſo ſingular, that we ſhall extract the whole of Mr Goodwin's account of it, which is as follows:

"The extraordinary ſoftneſs of the bones in the caſe of Mary Bradcock, of Dallinghoe, near Wickham-market, in Suffolk, concerning which I did myſelf the pleaſure of writing to you in Auguſt 1785, [vol. 47. p. 561.], has been rendered much more ſingular ſince, by a variety of circumſtances, with an account of which I now beg leave to trouble you.

At the date of my former account ſhe was in the ſixth month of her ninth pregnancy, and had been confined to her bed near twelve months. At the uſual period ſhe was delivered of a healthy male child that lived fifteen weeks; and being enabled, by the benevolence of the humane perſons who contributed to her relief, to procure all the comforts her forlorn ſtate admitted, ſhe regained a better ſtate of health than ſhe had known for ſome time before.

During the ſpring of 1786 ſhe continued in good health and ſpirits; but complained at times of pain flying from bone to bone. About the beginning of April ſhe again became pregnant, but had no alarming ſymptoms till Auguſt, when the pain of her bones increaſed rapidly, and thoſe which had been broken in 1785 began to ſeparate where they had united, with as great, or even more pain than at their firſt breaking. This excruciating pain, which ſhe ſuffered for ſeveral days previous to the diſſolution of the callus, rendered her continually feveriſh from the irritation, and ſhe declined haſtily in health and appetite.

Violent pain now ſeized freſh parts of the bony ſyſtem, which, after a continuance of ſix or ſeven days, was ſufficient to occaſion new fractures, viz. of three ribs, and of each arm above and below the elbow, making, together, ſeven fractures, which, with the eight that happened in 1785, and the diſſolution of their union the year following, make no leſs than twenty-three fractures which this unhappy woman ſuffered within the ſpace of about two years and a half, and all without any violence, and chiefly while confined to her bed, in which ſhe paſſed the whole of the laſt year of her life, lying conſtantly on her left ſide. You will be pleaſed to obſerve alſo, that in 1785 the pain continued ſeveral weeks before a fracture took place, but that of late a few days were ſufficient to diſpoſe the bones to give way.

She died on the 19th of December laſt, aged four and thirty years. [vol. 48. p. 658.] Her bones, when examined after death, were found to be ſo extremely ſoft, that even thoſe of her arms could be eaſily cut through with a ſmall penknife. The bones of the cranium had not eſcaped the effects of the diſeaſe, as they could eaſily be indented with the preſſure of a finger. Of all the bones, thoſe of the lower extremities had ſuffered the leaſt, and but little ſoftneſs was obſervable in them: the back-bone, on the contrary, was a good deal affected, for it was nearly as ſoft as cartilage.

With ſome difficulty the by-ſtanders were perſuaded to permit me to take off the left arm at the ſhoulder. This I ſhall keep for a few days for the inſpection of the curious in the country, and ſhall then ſend it to your friend, Dr Simmons, to elucidate and prove the general truth of my narrative.

It was obſerved in the former account, that ſeveral of the patient's family had been afflicted with ſcrophula, but ſhe herſelf had no ſymptoms of that diſeaſe externally. How far her extraordinary ſufferings might be owing to any acri-

mony

mony of that kind affecting the bony system, I will not pretend to determine."

To complete the account of this curious disease we must also extract the following remarks on it, by the celebrated Mr John Hunter, in whose possession the arm sent by Mr Goodwin to Dr Simmons now is.

8. Observations on the Case of *Mollities Ossium* described in the preceding article; with some general remarks on that disease. Communicated in a letter to Dr Simmons by John Hunter, Esq; F. R. S. Surgeon extraordinary to the King.

"I beg leave to return you my thanks for your attention in sending me the very curious arm of the subject affected by the *Mollities Ossium*; and as you propose to publish the case in the next part of your Medical Journal, I have sent you some general observations upon the disease, with a few remarks on the dissection of this arm: these, if you think they will render the account more complete, may be annexed to it.

This disease, commonly known by the term *Mollities Ossium*, in the adult, is, in my opinion, a species of the rickets, which is peculiar to youth, and arises from a disposition for absorption of the substance of a bone, or a disproportion between the powers of depositing new matter and those of removing the old: this, in many instances, has been carried to a much greater extent in the full-grown than in the young subject; for in the most rickety child I have ever seen there was always some earth in the bones; but I have seen them in the adult so soft from the loss of the calcareous earth, that they have been almost as flexible as a tendon, and such bones have had little or nothing of the appearance of the natural animal part of a bone when only deprived of the earth; therefore they are not composed of the original animal part, but a new deposit of animal substance in a different form.

In some of these bones it is curious to see the effects produced by the two different dispositions. In one part of the bone the ossific disposition is taking place, and forming bone in the cavity, and in some places on the surface, of the original bone; but the disposition for absorption goes on too fast for the ossific, and even absorbs portions of the newly-set-up ossifications.

Previous to my examination of the arm from the person whose case has been communicated to you, I injected the arteries, with a view to see if any alteration had taken place in that system of vessels; and in the dissection I observed the following appearances:

The muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents, as far as they could be examined, were in no way remarkable.

The os humeri was more vascular than is common, from which we may conclude the other systems of vessels were also increased; and it is probable that the absorbents were principally so; for we may remark, that whenever a part has greater actions to carry on than what are natural to it, the number of vessels which are the active parts of the body are always increased.

The bones of the fingers were lighter and less compact than common. Those of the metacarpus were in some degree softer; the radius and ulna were still more so; and the os humeri was, if the expression is admissible, completely diseased.

As I had not an opportunity of examining the different bones of the body, nothing can be ascertained respecting the disease being confined to particular bones, or its affecting equally those of the trunk and extremities; but the ribs could not have been equally diseased with the os humeri, without affecting the respiration so materially as to have made the patient very uncomfortable from that cause, which, as appears in the account, was not the case; for although the diaphragm might have acted very well, it is necessary that it should have a circle of fixed points to act from to produce its effects in respiration.

The os humeri retained its shape externally, and the cartilages at both the articulations appeared not in the least affected.

The component parts of the bone were totally altered, the structure being very different from other bones, and wholly composed of a new substance, resembling a species of fatty tumour, giving the appearance of a spongy bone deprived of its earth and soaked in soft fat. This structure was most remarkable under the external lamella, which was not so much altered, making a kind of case for the other, and having the periosteum adhering to it, the whole could be readily cut with a knife.

Near to the condyles a portion of this substance

ſubſtance had been deficient for nearly two inches of the bone's length, and the outer ſhell at this part filled with a bloody fluid contained in cells. This part of the bone readily bent, and in the living body had been miſtaken for a fracture; there was a ſimilar appearance a little higher up than the middle of the bone for nearly an inch in length.

The radius and ulna exhibited the ſame ſtructure and appearances as the os humeri, and were alſo free from any abſolute fracture, but had portions of the internal ſtructure deficient, and the ſpace filled up by a bloody fluid.

It is probable that thoſe parts which gave way firſt to the action of the muſcles and other circumſtances, and which appeared to be fractures, had thoſe parts afterwards abſorbed from a kind of neceſſity, ſtimulating the abſorbents to remove the parts ſo affected."

A Philoſophical and Medical Sketch of the natural hiſtory of the Human Body. By James Makittrick Adair, concluded, p. 182.

AFter treating of the nerves, their offices and their diſeaſes in a manner intelligible to every capacity, the following remark of Dr Adair may be deemed by ſome to be more humorous than juſt.

"Without ſenſation we ſhould be mere inanimate machines, and inferior in the ſcale of beings even to vegetables; ſome of which ſhrink from the touch, as the ſenſitive and other plants, and thereby manifeſt a ſenſe of feeling.

There is ſo intimate a connection between ſoul and body; and there are ſuch various degrees of ſenſibility imparted by nature to each; that there is juſt reaſon to believe that the praiſes ſo lavishly beſtowed on ſtoical indifference, firmneſs of mind, and contempt of danger, as indications of ſuperiority of ſoul, have often been miſapplied; as theſe admired qualities ſeem to be chiefly the reſult of conſtitutional inſenſibility both of body and mind.

Of ſuch impenetrable ſtuff have many of the heroes and philoſophers of every age and country been compoſed, who, with a different ſet of nerves, would only have ranked with that lively, pert, and inſignificant order of beings, the petite maitres and fribbles."

The obſervation on the curious ſubject of *ſympathy* merits notice.

"Sympathy is that communication of ſenſation which is eſtabliſhed, through the brain, by means of the nerves, between one organ and another. Some have ſuppoſed that particular organs ſympathiſe with each other, without the mediation of the brain; and in ſome inſtances this may not be improbable. When the cauſe of diſeaſe is in one organ, the ſympathetic effect is often extended to another. Thus head-ache, an inflammatory pain of the kidneys, bowels, or gall duct, often produce vomitings: ſickneſs, from irritation of the ſtomach by an ingrateful ſtimulus, may produce head-ache, giddineſs and dimneſs of ſight, cough in the lungs, and a ſenſe of ſinking, anxiety and palpitation of the heart: worms in the ſtomach often produce itching of the noſe, and puffing of the upper lip: a grating ſound in the ear has created numbneſs of the teeth: tooth-ache has produced blindneſs, deafneſs, and loſs of ſpeech; a bruiſe of the thumb has been followed by a violent head-ache: a bruiſe of the toe, a nail run into the foot, and a burn by ſcalding coffee, have brought on a fatal locked jaw; and tickling has in one perſon produced fainting, in another epilepſy, and in a third fatal convulſions.

Beſides theſe and many other inſtances, many of the moſt diſtreſſing, and, to the ignorant, alarming ſymptoms, in fevers and nervous diſeaſes eſpecially, though ſometimes in others, proceed from ſympathy; by which the genuine nature and ſeat of the diſeaſe is often very much diſguiſed and obſcured, and which can only be diſcerned by men of ſkill."

On the *motion of animals* Dr Adair remarks, that

"The rapidity of muſcular motion is aſtoniſhingly great; the pulſe in ſome fevers is above 150 in a minute; ſo that the heart muſt both fill and empty itſelf in two thirds of a ſecond; and it has been found by experiment, that 1500 letters may be pronounced in a minute. The progreſſive muſcular motion of animals is exceedingly great, as of the pigeon, the horſe, and the dog: even in man it is very great; and we are told by Thevenot, that the Perſian couriers run ninety miles a-day. The muſcular ſtrength of ſome men is almoſt incredible. Auguſtus II. King of Poland, could twiſt and break horſe-ſhoes by the force of his hands; and ſome men have ſtopped the motion

motion of two, four, and even ſix horſes, when in full career. Even in diſeaſes, eſpecially madneſs, muſcular exertions are aſtoniſhing."

On the *motion of the heart*, the following obſervation is curious:

"It would have been very dangerous to have ſubjected the movements of all the organs to the direction of will or mind, the faculties of which are often employed in the various duties of life, or deeply engaged in abſtract ſpeculations; and are, in a great degree, ſuſpended during ſleep: many operations, therefore, of the animal œconomy are performed without the direction or conſciouſneſs of the mind: ſome extraordinary inſtances have however been related of perſons who had the power of ſuſpending and renewing the motions of the heart at will. Thus St Auguſtine knew a prieſt who could, at will, ſuſpend all his ſenſes; and Dr Cheyne mentions a perſon who could not only ſuſpend all the powers of ſenſe and motion, but renew them at pleaſure."

The following remarks on *defects of viſion* may amuſe our readers.

"The eyes of ſome perſons are ſaid to have emitted ſuch luminous ſplendour in the dark, as to render objects viſible to them. This has been related of Caius Marius, the Emperors Auguſtus and Tiberius, and others; and the celebrated Julius Scaliger, and Theodore Beza, have aſſerted, that they could by this means read books in a darkened room.

New-born infants are blind for ſome time after birth, and this alſo is the caſe with ſome other animals: a wiſe proviſion of nature againſt the injury which ſo delicate an organ would ſuſtain by a ſudden glare of light.

There are ſeveral natural defects of viſion. In perſons who are ſhort-ſighted, the globe of the eye is more oval than ordinary, and therefore the diſtance between the pupil and the retina is too great, and the images of the objects are not ſufficiently diſtinct. Such perſons are in ſome meaſure benefited by concave glaſſes. Others, on the contrary, ſee diſtant objects well, but not thoſe which are near and ſmall: this defect happens moſt frequently in old age, and is remedied in ſome degree by the uſe of convex glaſſes.

Some perſons cannot ſee in a weak light; this is called night-blindneſs, and is owing to the nerves of the retina not being ſufficiently ſenſible: a contrary defect proceeds from ſuch extreme delicacy of the nerves of the eye, that they are too forcibly ſtimulated by the rays of light."

On the *velocity of ſound*, and the *effects of muſic*, the Doctor makes the following obſervations:

"Sound is a tremulous motion impreſſed upon the air, which agitates the minuteſt particles of the bodies it acts upon. Bodies are more or leſs ſonorous, according to the degree of their elaſticity; hence muſical inſtruments and ſtrings are always conſtructed of elaſtic materials; hence we can account why ſome perſons break wine-glaſſes by the voice.

Sound moves with the celerity of 1100 feet in a ſecond. It is communicated through water, and more ſolid ſubſtances; for the Abbe *Nollet* heard a perſon ſpeak when he was eighteen feet under water; and a perſon at Halle, by putting his ear to the ground, heard the noiſe of the cannon fired at the battle of Raſbach, though many miles diſtant. From the communication of the ear with the mouth, we can account why deaf perſons can hear when a ſlip of board is placed with one end on a muſical inſtrument, and the other between the teeth; and we are aſſured that a deaf perſon *heard* what was written on her back or arm *.

It has been alledged that the progreſs of ſound is not retarded by the ſtrongeſt wind blowing in an oppoſite direction, but this may be doubted; it ſhould ſeem, however, that it is affected by the rarity, denſity, and elaſticity of the atmoſphere: hence ſounds are ſtronger in ſummer than winter, in hot than cold air, and when the ſounds are directed againſt a wall. *Echo* proceeds from the reverberation of ſound. A bell does not emit any ſound in an exhauſted receiver.

Much has been attributed to the influence of ancient muſic on the paſſions; and even in more modern times, inſtances are recorded of its power over the mind. Amurath IV. Emperor of the Turks, a cruel and unrelenting tyrant, having condemned ſeveral of his brothers to death, was ſo affected by the muſic of the harp, as not only to pardon them, but even to ſhed tears of compunction.

The cure of the bite of the tarantula

* Quæ ſcribebantur ſuper brachium dorſumve ſurdæ virginis, ea recte *audiebat*.

Halleri Element. Phyſiolog. vol. iv. p. 254.

is fabulous only with reſpect to the cauſe of the diſeaſe, which is a ſpecies of melancholy.

It has been aſked how it happens, that as we ſee with two eyes, and hear with two ears, we only ſee objects and hear ſounds ſingly. The moſt eaſy ſolution of the queſtion is, that the mind does not diſtinguiſh impreſſions made on it through the external ſenſes, when they are very ſimilar; and that cuſtom and experience may contribute to regulate the judgement in this reſpect.

The ſenſe of hearing is exceedingly and painfully acute in ſome perſons. A celebrated profeſſor was much diſtreſſed even by the gentleſt ſounds, and ſuch as were not audible by others: in diſeaſes, as nervous fevers, phrenzy. hydrophobia, locked jaw, and the hyſteric diſeaſe, &c. the ſenſe of hearing is often intolerably acute.

Some ſounds are univerſally grating to every ear, as the raſping of a file; ſome perſons are peculiarly diſturbed by particular ſounds, owing to a depraved ſtate of the auditory nerves; and indeed to depravity of one or other of the external ſenſes in diſeaſes, we may attribute many extraordinary and untoward ſymptoms."

On the ſenſe of *ſmelling* Dr Adair thus treats:

"There are few bodies in nature that have not a peculiar odour; even gold, in a ſtate of ſolution, has a muſky ſmell. The ſubtilty of odours is almoſt inconceivable. One grain of ambergreaſe ſcented many volumes, and the ſmell was not much diminiſhed after forty years. Odours are extended to a great diſtance; a dog traced and followed his maſter an hundred leagues from Paris, directed by the peculiar ſmell of his perſpiration; and after the battle of Pharſalia the vultures were allured from a great diſtance by the putrid effluvia of the dead bodies. The effluvia of purging medicines ſometimes purge; and ſtrong odours have been fatal, by diſcharging a great quantity of phlogiſticated air: hence the danger of keeping flowers and fruits in cloſe rooms. We know that certain effluvia are ſtimulating to a conſiderable degree; hence the uſe of volatile ſalts in faintings. Effluvia may in ſome caſes be nutritive. Democritus is ſaid to have kept his ſiſter alive three days by the ſmell of new bread. From ſome peculiarity in the ſtate of the olfactory nerves, or from habit, ſome perſons, and even nations, are gratified by particular flavours which are generally diſguſting. The inhabitants of Greenland are fond of train oil, and the moſt rancid fat: the moſt putrid meats are not offenſive to particular perſons: the ancient Romans held the *garum*, prepared of the putrid livers of fiſhes, to be an extraordinary delicacy.

Brutes ſelect their foods rather by the ſmell than the taſte, and yet they are ſometimes deceived by this teſt."

On the *touch* he obſerves:

"The ſenſe of feeling is very exquiſite in ſome perſons. The celebrated Queen of France, Ann of Auſtria, could not ſleep in the fineſt linen ſheets, which to her feeling were courſe and rough; and therefore was obliged to uſe ſheets of cambric. The ſenſe of feeling is ſometimes depraved. Some perſons cannot bear the touch of velvet, others of the downy peach; and I knew a captain of a ſhip of war to whom the touch of hair was intolerable.

The eaſtern nations conſider the means of exciting pleaſurable ſenſations as an article of *luxurious* indulgence. Beſides the pleaſure of *champowing*, well known to our Britiſh nabobs, the Chineſe excite a very pleaſurable ſenſation by tickling the ear with a fine hair pencil."

The author has ſome curious obſervations on the *operations of the mind*, of which a few inſtances may be ſelected.

"The memory is ſtrongeſt between the 8th and the 50th years of life; after that period the brain becoming more firm in its texture, it does not retain recent impreſſions ſo ſtrongly as thoſe which have been long ſtored up in the mind. It is perhaps for this reaſon, that aged perſons are fond of recapitulating circumſtances which occurred in the earlier periods of life.

The inſtances of the ſtrength of memory are almoſt incredible. A very near relation of mine could, when a boy, repeat verbatim one of Archbiſhop Tillotſon's ſermons after one reading. The celebrated Scaliger committed to memory the works of Homer in twenty-one days; and the other Greek poets in four months. Muller of Leipſick acquired, and perfectly retained, twenty different languages; and the famous Magliabecchi retained, moſt exactly, the contents of any manuſcript after one peruſal.

An early habit of arrangement improves the memory. The late celebrated Baron

Baron Haller, who was a prodigy of learning, tells us, that it was his practice from early youth to commit what he read to paper, by claſſes, orders, &c.

Some of the human race have been found deſtitute of memory. Thus Madame Le Blanc, the wild girl found in France, and a Poliſh boy caught in the woods, after they were taught to ſpeak, could give no account of their former life; becauſe, having been deſtitute of the uſe of ſpeech, the mind could not be impreſſed with any notions that could aſſiſt the memory; the artificial or arbitrary ſigns being too few for the purpoſe.

The memory is improved or weakened by our mode of life: it is improved by a regimen of vegetables and water, as I have myſelf experienced: and it is weakened by a ſtimulating diet. A perſon had an amazing memory until he was thirty; he then began to drink wine, and his memory failed him exceedingly."

The Doctor's remarks on *genius* are curious; we ſhall ſelect one as a ſpecimen.

"Even ſome morbid affections of the body ſeem to whet the ingenuity. Baron Haller, who was a poet, tells us, that he wrote verſes more readily when labouring under a fever; Pope Paul II. found his powers of eloquence increaſed by a fever; and we are told that a blow on the head rendered a man remarkably ingenious, who before the accident was was not ſo. Maniacal, melancholic, hypochondriacal, and hyſterical patients have often more vivacity of imagination than in health, owing to a greater degree of irritability of the nervous ſyſtem; but in all theſe inſtances the effects ceaſe with the cauſe. Old age weakens the invention as it does the memory."

The following papers were laid upon the table of the Houſe of Commons, for the peruſal of the Members.

An Account of Impreſt Monies repaid into the Exchequer ſince April 5. 1786.

	£.	s.	d.
Money paid by Mr Henry Critchett, on account of the Weſtminſter militia	2,500	0	0
Do. Geo. Auſt; do. Cambridgeſhire militia	1,550	0	0
Impreſt monies repaid by Maj.-Gen. Dalrymple	3,026	7	0½
Carried forward,	£. 7,076	7	0½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	£. 7,076	7	0½
Lady Greenwich, Adminiſtratrix of Cha. Townſhend, Eſq; late Treaſurer of the Chamber	2,000	0	0
Lt-Col. Croſbie, Maſter-General of barracks in N. America	341	4	0
Sir W. Chambers, remaining in his hands, on account of buildings	62	9	11
Col. Clerk, late Barrackmaſter-General in America	313	1	8¾
Col. Cuyler, commander of troops in the Weſt Indies	532	6	1
W. Merry, on account of a tranſport taken on the way to Gibraltar	58	2	4
Lord Howe, late one of the Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in America	819	0	5½
R. Rigby, late Paymaſter of the forces	55,000	0	0
Peter Wouli, late Governor of military hoſpital at Guadaloupe	9	5	1
Thomas Ramſay, executor of J. Richardſon, late Agent for Out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital	1,000	0	0
Sir G. Elliot, executor of Sir G. Elliot, late Treaſurer of the Chamber	5,000	0	0
Matthew Foſter, late Commiſſioner General in the Leeward Iſlands	355	9	3
Col. Matthew Dixon	366	7	11½
Lt-Col. W. Taylor, Brig.-Gen. in Eaſt Florida	124	10	6
	£. 73,058	4	3¾

An Account of the Monies remaining in the Exchequer, April 5. 1787.

The monies remaining in the Exchequer, on April 5. 1787, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, of the Sinking Fund, for the diſpoſition of Parliament, after ſatisfying the ſeveral annuities and other charges thereupon, amount to the ſum of 1,226,072l. 2s. 11½d.

An Account of the total Sums paid into the Exchequer, between April 5. 1786, and April 5. 1787, on account of the Duties on the following articles, viz.

Hats	40,183	1	2
Plate	17,761	14	2
Carried forward,	£. 57,944	15	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	57,944	15	4
Additional duty on ale licences -	23,101	3	5
Quack medicines -	13,312	4	10
Certificates for killing game	47,865	2	2
Pawnbrokers licences	4,880	8	3
Attornies licences -	26,876	7	7
Gloves - -	18,150	0	10
Post Horses -	153,160	6	6
Perfumery -	8,197	0	0
	£. 353,487	8	11

An Account of the Sums paid into the Exchequer, on Account of the Land and Malt Taxes and Stamps, between April 5. 1786, and April 5 1787.

LAND TAXES.

		£.	s.	d.
15th 3s. Aid *An.*	1767	525	8	6
22d ditto	1775	8,000	0	0
40th 4s ditto	1776	500	0	0
42d ditto	1778	274	12	7½
43d ditto	1779	5,134	14	7
44th ditto	1780	1,672	15	11½
45th ditto	1781	329	15	1
46th ditto	1782	364	11	6
47th ditto	1783	13,096	2	0¾
48th ditto	1784	155,637	15	2¼
49th ditto	1785	1,208,323	16	7¼
50th ditto	1786	532,059	10	0
		£. 1,925,919	2	1¼

MALT DUTIES.

		£.	s.	d.
Duty on Malt, *An.*	1784	1,317	0	0
Ditto —	1785	510,626	0	0
		£. 511,943	0	0

STAMPS.

	£.	s.	d.
Pamphlets, and stampt papers, June 10. 1712	41,865	19	1
Stamps per Hanaper-office, June 24. 1750 -	3,236	15	4
Paper, parchment, July 31. 1710 -	32,084	4	2
Paper, cards, and dice, June 24. 1711 -	17,790	11	3
Additional cards and dice, April 15. 1756 -	9,226	15	8
Ditto July 5. 1776 -	9,001	13	0
Policies of insurance, June 10. 1712 -	6,742	2	8
Additional ditto, June 1. 1765 -	22,818	1	4
Appren. duty, May 1. 1715	7,556	16	3
Add. ale licences, Easter 1756 -	36,264	11	9
Add. policies, Aug 1. 1782	94,233	4	1
Post horses, Aug 1. 1710	2,653	1	9
Add. stamps on paper and parchment, July 4. 1757	80,261	3	6
Carried forward,	£. 363,734	19	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	363,734	19	10
Do. — — 1759	10,324	8	2
Do. — — 1762	313	5	4
Do. — — 1765	834	10	1
Do. — — 1776	62,154	7	9
Do. — — 1777	42,351	0	4
Do. — Aug. 2. 1779	19,256	7	1
Additional stamps on paper and parchment, June 1 1780 -	19,227	6	3
Do. — Aug 1. 1783	145,689	13	2
Stamps on bills of Exchange, do. - -	34,137	0	0
Do. receipts, Sept. 1. 1783	17,513	0	0
Do. births, &c. Oct. 1. 1783	1,193	0	0
Add. ale licences, Sept 1. 1784 - -	16,571	0	0
Hat duty, Aug. 1. 1784	9,710	0	0
Duty on plate, June 24. 1784	11,818	0	0
Horse dealers licences, &c. Sept 29. 1784 -	1,479	0	0
Pawnbrokers licences, July 5. 1785 -	923	0	0
Glove duty, Aug. 1. 1785	4,744	0	0
Attornies licences, &c. Nov. 1. 1785 - -	16,113	0	0
Game duty, Aug. 1. 1785	47,664	2	2
Medicinal duty, Sept. 1. 1785 - -	13,033	4	10
Post-horse duty, Sept 1. 1785 - -	147,625	6	6
Perfumery duty, July 5. 1786 - -	8,197	0	0
Additional duties in Scotland, July 5, 1786 -	409	0	0
Additional paper and parchment, Aug. 1. 1731	39,145	16	4
Paper per lot, Aug. 2. 1714	20,075	7	8
Wine licences, July 5. 1757	10,316	14	5
Almanacks, June 24. 1781	1,231	0	0
Stamps per Bank, Aug. 1. 1783 - -	18,000	0	0
Additional stamps on paper, &c. Sept. 1. & 29. Oct. 1. and Dec. 1784	50,678	11	3
Add. stamp duties, July 5. and Aug. 1. 1785	27,541	16	5
Licences for selling Lottery tickets, 1784			
Penalties, 1783 -	144	0	0
Money paid by John Rose Mackye, Receiver General, on account of stampt vellum	384	17	0
Licences for selling Lottery tickets, 1785 -	875	5	4
Ditto for 1786 -	1,000	0	0
Additional stamps, Scotland	127	0	0
Arrears of apprentice duty	6	12	2
	£. 1,153,980	9	9

Of

Of the Inhabitants of Chamouni, their Manners, Cuſtoms, &c.

[Abridged from vol. 3. of *Voyages dans les Alpes.* By M. de Saſſure.]

THE firſt ſtrangers whom a curioſity to viſit the glaciers drew to Chamouni, certainly conſidered this valley as a den of robbers; for they came armed cap-a-pie, attended with a troop of domeſtics armed in the ſame manner: they would not venture into any houſe; they lived in tents which they had brought along with them; fires were kept burning, and centinels on guard the whole night over.

It was in the year 1741 that the celebrated traveller Pocock, and another Engliſh gentleman called Wyndham, undertook this intereſting journey. It is remembered by the old men of Chamouni, and they ſtill laugh at the fears of the travellers, and at their unneceſſary precautions.

For twenty or five-and twenty years after this period, the journey was made but ſeldom, and then chiefly by Engliſhmen, who lodged with the curate: for, when I was there in 1760, and even for four or five years afterwards, there was no habitable houſe, except one or two miſerable inns, like thoſe in villages that are little frequented. But now that this expedition has gradually become ſo faſhionable, three large and good inns, which have been ſucceſſively built, are hardly ſufficient to contain the travellers that come during the ſummer from all quarters.

This concourſe of ſtrangers, and the money they leave behind them at Chamouni, have ſomewhat affected the ancient ſimplicity of the inhabitants, and even the purity of their manners. No body, however, has any thing to fear from them: the moſt inviolable fidelity is obſerved with reſpect to travellers; they are only expoſed to a few importunate ſolicitations, and ſome ſmall artifices, dictated by the extreme eagerneſs with which the inhabitants offer their ſervices as guides.

The hope of obtaining this employment brings together, round a traveller, almoſt all the men in every village thro' which he paſſes, and makes him believe that there are a great many in the valley; but there are very few at Chamouni in ſummer. Curioſity, or the hope of making money, draws many to Paris and into Germany: beſides, as the ſhepherds of Chamouni have the reputation of excelling in the making of cheeſe, they are in great requeſt in the Tarentaſe, in the valley of Aoſte, and even at greater diſtances; and they receive there, for four or five months in ſummer, very conſiderable wages. Thus the labours of the field devolve almoſt entirely on the women, even ſuch as in other countries fall ſolely on the men; as mowing, cutting of wood, and threſhing: even the animals of the ſame ſex are not ſpared, for the cows there are yoked in the plough.

The only labours that belong excluſively to the men are the ſeeking for rock cryſtal, and the chace. Happily they are now leſs employed than formerly in the firſt of theſe occupations. I ſay happily, for many of them periſhed in this purſuit. The hope of enriching themſelves quickly by the diſcovery of a cavern filled with fine cryſtals, was ſo powerful a motive, that they expoſed themſelves in the ſearch to the moſt alarming dangers; and hardly a year paſſed without ſome of them periſhing in the ſnows, or among the precipices.

The principal indication of the grottos, or *cryſtal caverns*, as they are here called, are veins of quartz, which appear on the outſide of the rocks of granite, or of the laminated rock. Theſe white veins are ſeen at a diſtance, and often at great heights, on vertical and inacceſſible places. The adventurers endeavour to arrive at theſe, either by fabricating a road acroſs the rocks, or by letting themſelves down from above ſuſpended by ropes. When they reach the place, they gently ſtrike the rock; and if the ſtone returns a hollow ſound, they endeavour to open it with a hammer, or to blow it up with powder. This is the principal method of ſearching: but young people, and even children, often go in queſt of theſe cryſtals over the glaciers, where the rocks have lately fallen down. But whether they conſider theſe mountains as nearly exhauſted, or that the quantity of cryſtal found at Madagaſcar has too much lowered the price of this foſſil, there are now but few people that go in ſearch of it, and perhaps there is not a ſingle perſon at Chamouni that makes it his only occupation. They go however occaſionally, as to a party of pleaſure.

But the chace of the Chamois goat, as dangerous, and perhaps more ſo, than the ſeeking for cryſtal, ſtill occupies many

inhabitants of the mountains, and carries off, in the flower of their age, many men whoſe lives are moſt valuable to their families. And when we are informed how this chace is carried on, we will be aſtoniſhed that a courſe of life, at once ſo laborious and perilous, ſhould have irreſiſtible attractions for thoſe who have been accuſtomed to it.

The Chamois hunter generally ſets out in the night, that he may reach by break of day the moſt elevated paſtures where the goats come to feed, before they arrive. As ſoon as he diſcovers the place where he hopes to find them, he ſurveys it with his glaſs. If he finds none of them there, he proceeds, always aſcending: whenever he deſcries any, he endeavours to get above them, either by ſtealing along ſome gully, or getting behind ſome rock or eminence. When he is near enough to diſtinguiſh their horns, which is the mark by which he judges of the diſtance, he reſts his piece on a rock, takes his aim with great compoſure, and rarely miſſes. This piece is a rifle-barrelled carabine, into which the ball is thruſt, and theſe carabines often contain two charges, though they have but one barrel; the charges are put one above another, and are fired in ſucceſſion. If he has wounded the Chamois, he runs to his prey, and for ſecurity he hamſtrings it; then he conſiders his way home: if the road is difficult, he ſkins the Chamois, and leaves the carcaſe; but, if it is practicable, he throws the animal on his ſhoulders, and bears him to his village, though at a great diſtance, and often over frightful precipices: he feeds his family with the fleſh, which is excellent, eſpecially when the creature is young, and he dries the ſkin for ſale.

But if, as is the moſt common caſe, the vigilant Chamois perceives the approach of the hunter, he immediately takes flight among the glaciers, through the ſnows, and over the moſt precipitous rocks. It is particularly difficult to get near theſe animals when there are ſeveral together; for then one of them, while the reſt are feeding, ſtands as a centinel on the point of ſome rock that commands a view of the avenues leading to the paſture; and as ſoon as he perceives any object of alarm, he utters a ſort of hiſs, at which the others inſtantly gather round him to judge for themſelves of the nature of the danger: if it is a wild beaſt, or a hunter, the moſt experienced puts himſelf at the head of the flock; and away they fly, ranged in a line, to the moſt inacceſſible retreats.

It is here that the fatigues of the hunter begin: inſtigated by his paſſion for the chace, he is inſenſible to danger; he paſſes over ſnows, without thinking of the horrid precipices they conceal; he intangles himſelf among the moſt dangerous paths, and bounds from rock to rock, without knowing how he is to return. Night often ſurpriſes him in the midſt of his purſuit; but he does not for that reaſon abandon it; he hopes that the ſame cauſe will arreſt the flight of the Chamois, and that he will next morning overtake them. Thus he paſſes the night, not at the foot of a tree, like the hunter of the plain; not in a grotto, ſoftly reclined on a bed of moſs; but at the foot of a rock, and often on the bare points of ſhattered fragments, without the ſmalleſt ſhelter. There, all alone, without fire, without light, he draws from his bag a bit of cheeſe, with a morſel of oaten bread, which make his common food; bread ſo dry, that he is ſometimes obliged to break it between two ſtones, or with the hatchet he carries with him to cut out ſteps in the ice. Having thus made his ſolitary and frugal repaſt, he puts a ſtone below his head for a pillow, and goes to ſleep, dreaming on the route which the Chamois may have taken. But ſoon he is awakened by the freſhneſs of the morning; he gets up, benumbed with cold; ſurveys the precipices which he muſt traverſe in order to overtake his game; drinks a little brandy, of which he is always provided with a ſmall portion, and ſets out to encounter new dangers. Hunters ſometimes remain in theſe ſolitudes for ſeveral days together, during which time their families, their unhappy wives in particular, experience a ſtate of the moſt dreadful anxiety: they dare not go to reſt for fear of ſeeing their huſbands appear to them in a dream; for it is a received opinion in the country, that when a man has periſhed, either in the ſnow, or on ſome unknown rock, he appears by night to the perſon he held moſt dear, deſcribes the place that proved fatal to him, and requeſts the performance of the laſt duties to his corpſe.

After this faithful picture of the life which the Chamois hunters lead, could one imagine that this chace would be the object of a paſſion abſolutely unſurmountable? I knew

knew a well-made, handſome man, who had juſt married a beautiful woman:—"My grandfather, ſaid he to me, loſt his life in the chace; ſo did my father; and I am perſuaded, that I too ſhall die in the ſame manner: this bag which I carry with me when I hunt I call my grave-cloaths, for I am ſure I will have no other; yet if you ſhould offer to make my fortune on condition of abandoning the chace of the Chamois, I could not conſent."

I made ſome excurſions on the Alps with this man: his ſtrength and addreſs were aſtoniſhing; but his temerity was greater than his ſtrength; and I have heard, that, two years afterwards, he miſſed a ſtep on the brink of a precipice, and met with the fate he had expected.

The few who grow old in this employment bear upon their faces the marks of the life they have led. A ſavage look, ſomething in it haggard and wild, makes them be known in the midſt of a crowd, even when they are not in their hunting dreſs. And undoubtedly it is this ill look which makes ſome ſuperſtitious peaſants believe that they are ſorcerers, that they have dealings with the devil in their ſolitudes, and that it is he who throws them down the rocks.

What then can be the paſſionate inducement to this courſe of life? It is not avarice, at leaſt it is not an avarice conſiſtent with reaſon: the moſt beautiful Chamois is never worth more to the perſon that kills it than a dozen of francs, even including the value of its fleſh; and now that the number is ſo much diminiſhed, the time loſt before one can be taken is much more than its value. But it is the very dangers that attend the purſuit, thoſe alternations of hope and fear, the continual agitation and exerciſe which theſe emotions produce in the mind, that inſtigate the hunter: they animate him as they do the gameſter, the warrior, the ſailor, and even to a certain degree, the Naturaliſt of the Alps; whoſe life, in ſome meaſure, pretty much reſembles that of the hunter whoſe manners we have deſcribed.

But there is another kind of hunting, which is neither dangerous nor laborious, nor fatal to any one but to the poor animals that are the objects of it.—Theſe are the marmots, animals that inhabit the high mountains; where, in Summer, they ſcoop out holes, which they line with hay, and retire to at the beginning of Autumn: here they grow torpid with the cold, and remain in a ſort of lethargy, till the warmth of the Spring returns to quicken their languid blood, and to recall them to life. When it is ſuppoſed that they have retired to their winter abode, and before the ſnow has covered the high paſtures where their holes are made, people go to unharbour them. They are found from ten to twelve in the ſame hole, heaped upon one another, and buried in the hay. Their ſleep is ſo profound, that the hunter often puts them into his bag, and carries them home without their awaking. The fleſh of the young is good, tho' it taſtes of oil, and ſmells ſomewhat of muſk: the fat is uſed in the cure of rheumatiſms and pains, being rubbed on the parts affected; but the ſkin is of little value, and is ſold for no more than five or ſix ſols. Notwithſtanding the little benefit they reap from it, the people of Chamouni go in queſt of this animal with great eagerneſs, and its numbers accordingly diminiſh very ſenſibly. In my firſt journeys, I met with them in ſuch quantities, that their whiſtlings repeated by the echoes, their leaps, and their flight among the rocks, were a ſource of great entertainment to me: this year I have indeed heard here and there a little whiſtling, but I have not ſeen a ſingle animal.

It has been ſaid, that marmots, in order to tranſport the hay into their holes, uſe one of their number laid on his back as a cart; but this is fabulous, for they are ſeen carrying the hay in their mouths. Nor is it for food that they gather it, but for a bed, and in order to ſhut out the cold, and to guard the avenues of their retreat from enemies. When they are taken in autumn, as I have been aſſured by one who had unharboured more than a hundred, their bowels are quite empty, and even as clean as if they had been waſhed with water; which proves that their torpidity is preceded by a faſt, and even by an evacuation: a wiſe contrivance of nature for preventing their accumulated fæces from growing putrid, or too dry, in the long lethargy they are expoſed to. They alſo continue a few days after their revival without eating, probably to allow the circulation and digeſtive power to recover their activity. At firſt, leaving their holes, they appear ſtupid and dazzled with the light: they are at this time killed with ſticks, as they do not endeavour to fly, and their bo[illegible]

els are then alſo quite empty. They are not very lean when they awake, but grow more ſo for a few days after they firſt come abroad. Their blood is never congealed, however profound their ſleep may be; for at the time that it is deepeſt, if they are bled, the blood flows as if they were awake.

In theſe countries, the period is ſo ſhort between the diſſolution of the ſnow and its return, that grain has hardly time to come to maturity. I was witneſs to a very uſeful and ingenious practice, invented by the mountaineers of the Argentiere for enlarging this period. I obſerved, in the middle of the valley, ſeveral large ſpaces where the ſurface of the ſnow exhibited a ſingular appearance, ſomewhat reſembling a piece of white cloth ſpotted with black. While I was endeavouring to divine the cauſe of this phenomenon, I diſcovered ſeveral women walking with meaſured pace, and ſowing ſomething in handfuls that was black; and which being ſcattered, regularly diverging, on the ſurface of the ſnow, formed that ſpotted appearance that I had been admiring. I could not conceive what ſeed ſhould be ſown on ſnow, ſix feet deep; but my guide, aſtoniſhed at my ignorance, informed me, that it was black earth ſpread upon the ſnow to accelerate its melting; and thus to anticipate, by a fortnight or three weeks, the time of labouring the fields and ſowing. I was ſtruck with the elegant ſimplicity of a practice ſo uſeful, the effects of which I already ſaw very evidently in places which had not been thus treated above three days.

As to the inhabitants of Chamouni, the men, like thoſe of moſt high vallies, are neither well made nor tall; but they are nervous and ſtrong, as are alſo the women. They do not attain to a great age; men of 80 are very rare. Inflammatory diſeaſes are the moſt fatal to them; proceeding, no doubt, from obſtructed perſpiration, to which the inconſtant temperature of the climate expoſes them.

They are in general honeſt, faithful, and diligent in the practice of religious duties. It would, for inſtance, be in vain to perſuade them to go any where on a holiday before hearing maſs. They are economical, but charitable. There are among them neither hoſpitals nor foundations for the poor; but orphans and old people who have no means of ſubſiſtence, are entertained by every inhabitant of a pariſh in his turn. If a man is prevented by age or infirmities from taking charge of his affairs, his neighbours join among themſelves and do it for him.

Their mind is active and lively, their temper gay, with an inclination to raillery: they obſerve with ſingular acuteneſs, the ridiculous in ſtrangers, and turn it into a fund of very facetious merriment among themſelves; yet they are capable of ſerious thinking: many of them have attacked me on religious and metaphyſical ſubjects; not as profeſſing a different faith from theirs, but on general queſtions, which ſhewed they had ideas independent of thoſe they are taught.

Nothing of this kind ever ſtruck me more than the diſcourſe of a woman of Argentiere, whoſe houſe I entered to aſk ſome milk as I deſcended the glacier in the month of March 1764. An epidemic dyſentery had attacked her cottage a few months before, and had carried off her father, her huſband, and brothers, leaving her alone, with three infants in the cradle. There was ſomething noble in her figure, and her look bore the impreſſion of a calm but profound grief, that affected me much. After having given me milk, ſhe aſked me whence I came, and what was my buſineſs among them at ſuch a ſeaſon? When ſhe underſtood I was from Geneva, ſhe ſaid, ſhe could not bring herſelf to believe that all Proteſtants would be damned, that there were many good people among us, and that God was too good and too juſt to condemn us indiſcriminately: then appearing thoughtful for a moment, ſhe added, with an air of melancholy, "It is ſtrange, though, that for as many as have gone, not one has ever returned! not to me, continued ſhe, who have ſo wept my huſband and my brothers; who have never ceaſed to think of them; who have conjured them every night with the moſt anxious importunities to tell me where they are, and how it is with them. Ah! ſurely if they exiſted any where, they would not leave me in this painful uncertainty! But, perhaps, added ſhe, looking at the cradle, I am not worthy to be thus viſited; perhaps the pure ſouls of theſe innocents are favoured with their preſence, and enjoy a happineſs that is denied to me."

This ſingular conjunction of reaſon and

and superstition, forcibly expressed in the energetic language of the country, had something very extraordinary in it; something in the old manner, or rather in that of Shakespear; and her situation, her solitude, and that sort of delirium which takes possession of a mind overwhelmed with sorrow, made an impression on me that will never be effaced.

Thoughts on the proper application of Time and Talents.

SIR, *May* 4.

IT is usually imagined, that retirement from the world, and total dereliction of public business, are necessary for the effectual exertion of mental faculties; and that "Inter tot curas, totque labores," amidst so many cares and labours, which occupy the time and attention of all persons who are engaged in some active department useful to society, there can be neither leisure, nor inclination, nor ability, for intellectual pursuits. This opinion, if applied to men of feeble parts, is indeed true: it is also just, with respect to that early period of life, wherein the principles of knowledge and science should be deeply imbibed: but to those who have laid a good foundation of liberal and useful learning, and who are endowed with strong, versatile, and active understandings, neither the engagements, nor the fatigue of their respective employments, will create disinclination or formidable obstacles to their cultivating some favourite study of literature or art. Perhaps from the very interruptions occasioned by business, the mind returns with greater vigour to the object of its attention in leisure moments. The mental powers are no less weakened by continually meditating on the same subject, than the external sight becomes gradually dimmed by being too long directed towards one point of view. There arises, from variety of matter passing through the mind, not only pleasure, but renovation of strength and agility for execution. Then again, when it is known that the moments of leisure can be but few, the value of those moments is rightly appropriated; the loss even of a second of time is not allowed; the whole faculty of thought is closely bent either to investigation, or invention, or illustration. The polite arts are moreover connected, as with each other, so with public life. The very end at which they aim their respective powers, is to produce a sensible effect on general manners, by captivating the mind, and conveying to it, in the most agreeable, yet most forcible means, principles of instruction, either for refinement of taste, or improvement of morals. "Et prodesse volunt, et delectare." But such influence cannot be produced unless the human passions are interested. The situation, however, of a recluse gives him little opportunity of knowing experimentally what the several passions are, and by what strings they may be touched effectually. Acquaintance with ARISTOTLE, whose book on rhetoric faithfully and ably delineates the different passions which are most prevalent at different ages, and in different situations of life; acquaintance with CICERO and HORACE, the one of whom has copied from Aristotle, in his book "De Oratore," the other in that Epistle to the PISONES, improperly called the Art of Poetry; acquaintance with many excellent writers of our own country, who have shown consummate knowledge of human nature in developing the secret workings of the mental affections; the repeated study of all these authors could give only a theoretic, and therefore an imperfect idea of man, considered as a citizen, and in that capacity actuated often by passions, not only various in succession, but contrary, in the same hour of difficult conflict. To those only who live among men at large of all complexions and all descriptions, to those only who take an interesting part in the concerns of society, where daily opportunities recur of viewing nature under all the forms it can assume as to mental qualities, to such only are known,

"Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
"Gaudia, discursus." *Juven.*

With an exception only of pastoral poetry, the scenes of which are laid in the country, and the images are drawn from rural sights and rural occupations, there is scarcely any other polite art which the recluse can be expected to handle successfully. Man is formed by nature for ACTION and CONTEMPLATION, for BUSINESS and THINKING; if he is thrown into situations where his active and cogitative powers cannot both be called forth alternately, or jointly, he becomes gradually more and more inert; and, if he his withdrawn from social intercourse, he loses much experience of men

men and manners. But place him in the capacity for which he was deſigned by nature, he will then be animated by many powerful incitements, firſt to diſcharge the duties of his ſtation, and then to employ in liberal purſuits the intervals which he can ſnatch from buſineſs. And inquiry into the lives of many eminent writers will prove, that active employments are not impediments to literature or art, but that many advantages are on the ſide of the CITIZEN, which the RECLUSE loſes. No attentive reader can examine the tragedies of SOPHOCLES and EURIPIDES, without remarking the ſtriking difference which characteriſes each of thoſe authors. In the former, the ſcenes are buſy, the language nervous, the moral truths rather inſinuated by the whole fable, than by crouded ſentiments. In the latter, though the poet in every play has one or two affecting ſcenes, yet in general he is much more unintereſting in the buſineſs of his ſtage, his diction is more feeble, his γνωμαι, moral ſentences, recur perpetually even to diſguſt. It is not to be wondered that SOPHOCLES was the favourite of the Athenians. He wrote like a poet; EURIPIDES, like a philoſopher. The former led an active life, and knew mankind by experience; the latter was more inclined to ſpeculation, and had rather a theoretic than practical knowledge of human nature. How voluminous and multifarious are the works of CICERO! yet was he for many years engaged continually as a pleader in the forum, or as a ſtateſman in the republic. But his mind, ever alert and flexible, could without difficulty paſs from laborious occupations at Rome, to abſtruſe diſquiſitions at Tuſculum. CÆSAR, like XENOPHON, could find time to relate, in the moſt elegant ſtyle, the events of his own expeditions. Neither the dangers of war, nor the vigilance neceſſary to a military commander, ſo engroſſed his thoughts as to leave no room for attention to compoſition. The writings of GROTIUS and of DE THOU are amazing inſtances of what can be executed by men, in the moſt active departments of life, when their minds are perſevering and energetic. Nor will our own countryman BACON yield to them for induſtry and ability; conſidered whether as a ſcholar, or a philoſopher, he was a wonderful man, and yet his works were the "Subſeciva Operæ" of the times which he could ſteal from the buſineſs of a lawyer or a ſtateſman. To come nearer our own days; how vigorous and induſtrious muſt ADDISON have been! his political purſuits were relieved at intervals, either by poetical compoſitions, which, though not excellent, are not however contemptible; or by moral diſquiſitions, which will be read, with admiration and improvement, as long as juſt taſte in writing, and ſound principles in morality, exiſt in this kingdom.

The effects of frugality are no leſs beneficial in the diſpoſing of time, than in the expenditure of money. If the ſaving of fractions will, by aggregation, make a conſiderable ſum of wealth, the proper application of hours will be the gaining of days, of months, of years. To fix, therefore, on ſome liberal purſuit, which may engage our thoughts in the intervals from buſineſs, is an object deſerving the conſideration of every manly mind. Such a mind, when the choice is once ſettled, will by repeated efforts make aſtoniſhing progreſs in whatever it has undertaken to cultivate, and the fruits of its ingenuous amuſement will at length amaze thoſe whoſe lives have been ſauntered away, either in baſe inactivity, or in occupations of which it may be ſaid, τι ἀλλοτι ταυτα, ἢ χρονου παραναλωμα; "what are theſe things but a waſte of time?"

The Deity hath given us marvellous powers, and hath placed us where we can at different ſeaſons exerciſe our different faculties. The miſapplication of time and talents cannot be innocent in the ſight of Him who has beſtowed nothing in vain. Much is required of us in juſtice to ourſelves, to ſociety, to the divine decrees, "Vixit malè, qui natus morienſque fefellit." Retirement from the world is not deſigned for man, ſo long as he retains his active and cogitative powers; thoſe, therefore, who prematurely look out for a retreat, if they are influenced by indolence, betray puſillanimity, if by a love of literary leiſure, they tend to repreſs their ardour for ſtudy, and ſo counteract the very end they have in view. Too much leiſure creates diſguſt, as too much buſineſs produces laſſitude. That condition which brings an adequate proportion of leiſure and buſineſs is the moſt eligible, becauſe the beſt accommodated to the animal and mental conſtitution of men.

Gent. Mag. M. A. N.

PROLOGUE to The WAY TO KEEP HIM,

Performed on Thurſday night, May 17. at the Duke of Richmond's Theatre, Privy-Gardens, before their Majeſties, and their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, Princeſs Elizabeth, Princeſs Mary, and Princeſs Sophia.

Written by the Rt Hon. Gen. CONWAY.

Spoken by the Hon. Mrs HOBART.

SINCE I was doom'd to tread the awful ſtage,
Thank Heaven, that plac'd me in this poliſh'd age!
There was a time, we're told, when in a cart
I might have play'd our lovely Widow's part;
Or travell'd, like a pedlar with a pack,
And my whole homely wardrobe at my back;
But troth, I feel no fancy for ſuch mumming;
And ſure one's dreſs ſhould be at leaſt becoming!
No Rainbow Silk then flaunted in the wind;
No Gauzes ſwell'd before, nor Cork behind:
No Diamonds then, with all their ſparkling train,
Nor Rouge, nor Powder, e'en a ſingle grain.
But theſe were ſimple times, the learn'd agree—
Simple, indeed! too ſimple much for me!
Another age produc'd a different ſcene;
All grand and ſtately, as the firſt was mean;
The change indeed was total, *à la lettre*;
But I can hardly ſay 'twas for the better.
For was't not ſtrange to ſee a well-dreſt Play'r
Strut on high buſkins in the open air;
Then bawl to Galleries high as any ſteeple;
Or ſqueak thro' Pipes to forty thouſand people!
Good Heavens, how horrid! what a monſtrous notion!
'Twould quite deprive one of all ſpeech and motion
And then to wear one ſettled, ſtrange grimace,
Or endleſs ſimpers on a paſteboard face;
To hide the beauties bounteous Nature made,
Beneath a ſtifling Vizard's ſilthy ſhade;
To loſe of Siddons' glance the proud controul,
Or ſwimming eye that paints the melting ſoul;
Th' obedient brow that can be ſtern or meek;
The dimpling bluſh that dwells on Farren's cheek;
The well tun'd airs that ſuit each varying part;
And looks that talk the language of the heart!
" Thoſe Ancients, we're aſſur'd, were wond'rous wits;
" In taſte I'd rather truſt our honeſt Cits:
" They might be learned, with their muſty rules,
" For me, I ſet them down as arrant fools;
" And muſt conclude, 'midſt all thoſe boaſted arts,
" Their Audiences had neither eyes nor hearts."
To modern Stages too, in my conception,
One fairly might produce ſome juſt objection;
'Tis ſuch a concourſe, ſuch a flaring ſhow,
Mobs ſhout above, and Cities ſnarl below;
But when their Battle, in its dire array,
Vents its full rage on Players or on Play,
You'd think yourſelf a hundred leagues from thore:
The Boatſwain whiſtles, and the Monſters roar.
" True; for Ambition 'tis an ample field,
" Vaſt crops of praiſe its fertile regions yield;
" But rankling thorns infeſt the genial ſoil,
" And keeneſt tempeſts blaſt the planter's toil."
While here, in this fair Garden's calm retreat,
At once the Virtues' and the Muſes' ſeat;
Where friendly Suns their kindleſt influence ſhed,
Each tender plant may dauntleſs rear its head.
Tho' no tall pine erect its ſtately charms,
Nor cedar ſpread around its Tragic arms;
Here Venus' myrtle may its ſweets diſcloſe,
Or virgin bluſhes tinge the new-blown roſe;
And ſiſter arts their friendly aid may join,
For ſome fair brow a mingled wreath to twine.
But quitting Metaphor;—this humble band,
Who own your pow'r, and bow to your command,
Shall ſcorn the noiſy plaudits of the crowd,
The vain, the great, the fickle, and the loud;
Bleſt in the candour of a choſen few,
Whoſe hearts are partial, to their judgements true;—
" You to their faults will be a little blind;
" You to their talents will be very kind.
" And ſuch th' applauſe we covet for our play;
" Where the heart dictates and the hands obey."

The above appears as it was originally ſpoken. The lines with inverted commas were omitted, in order to introduce the following on the night of performance before His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales *and the* Duke of Cumberland—*and thoſe printed with Italics, as well as theſe with inverted commas, were omitted in order to introduce the following lines, which were ſpoken on the night of performance before the* King *and* Queen

Lines introduced on the Repreſentation before the Prince of Wales.

And ſhould thoſe favour'd ſeats this happy night
Shine with a luſtre eminently bright;
Should Royal greatneſs humbly condeſcend
To lay the Prince aſide, and *act* the friend;
Indulgent to the liberal arts they love,
They'll ſtrive to pardon faults they can't approve;
And could their flattering ſmiles with equal eaſe,
As the ambition, give the pow'r to pleaſe,

We'd fill the mimic, as the real part,
And pay with duty what we want in art.

Lines introduced on the Repreſentation before the King *and* Queen.

Here, in the peaceful ſilence of the Grove,
Sacred to Friendſhip, and to friendly Love;
If an Unlicenc'd, tho' not Venal Band
Have dar'd with zealous, yet with trembling hand,
Knt'ring with pious awe their hallow'd ſhrine
To raiſe an Altar to the Heavenly Nine;
If, ſtrongly ardent in ſo fair a cauſe,
We have tranſgreſs'd, while we revere the laws;
Ev'n Cæſar's ſelf, their Guardian and their Friend,
Will thro' our error ſee its nobler end.
Patron of Arts, he'd own the gen'rous flame;
The friends of Taſte and Freedom are the ſame!
And ſhou'd thoſe gracious Pow'rs, who might reſtrain,
Ev'n by their preſence conſecrate our Scene;
Kindly indulgent to the Muſe they love,
Shou'd they protect attempts they might reprove;
With condeſcenſion that each fear beguiles,
You'll read our Licence in their fav'ring ſmiles.

The EPILOGUE.

Written by the Rt Hon. Lt-Gen. BURGOYNE,
Spoken by the Hon. Mrs DAMER.

"THE Way to Keep Him"—is the taſk ſo hard,
When life's beſt lot is the aſſur'd reward?
Does man, unthinking man, his ſhare deſpiſe;
Or does weak woman throw away the prize?
'Tis in ourſelves our empire to maintain:
I've trac'd the happy image in my brain,
Smiling ſhe ſits, and weaves her roſy chain.
Oh! could my humble ſkill, which often ſtrove
In mimic ſtone to copy forms I love,
By ſoft gradation reach a higher art,
And bring to view a ſculpture of the heart!
I'll try; and cull materials as they're ſcatter'd—
Not from one object, leſt 'twere ſaid I flatter'd,
Firſt, temper—gentle, uniform, obedient—
Yes, mighty Sirs—we know your grand ingredient:
I have it in that face [writes] th' example's down—
That ſeldom wears, and never meets a frown.
Vivacity and wit [looks round] I'll take from you—
And ſentiment, from Lady I know who.
Truth and diſcretion—there—how they adorn her!
And delicacy peeping from that corner.'
For ſenſibility, where ſmiles and ſighs
In pain or joy with blended ſoftneſs riſe,
I ſee it breaking thro' yon lovely bloom—
For a deſire to pleaſe—I'll look at home.
Hypocriſy—don't ſtart—ſhe wants one grain,
One little atom, juſt to cover pain,
When not content with bleſſings in her power,
Her truant robs her av'rice of an hour.
My compound's right, ere next we meet, I'll mould it;
And find among you a fit caſe to hold it.
Ye Sons of Taſte, who would ſuch charms obey,
Could you but find them wrapt in mortal clay,
Complete Pygmalion's part——adore and pray!
For the moſt worthy Venus ſhall decide,
Awake the Statue, and preſent the Bride.

On the night of the performance before the King *and* Queen, *the ſeven laſt lines of the above were omitted, to introduce the following.*

Such are the gifts th' attentive loves ſhould bring,
A hoop of gems to guard the bridal ring.
Need I, here, point to virtues more ſublime
Unchang'd by faſhion, unimpair'd by time,
To higher duties of connubial ties!
To mutual bleſſings that from duties riſe!
Your looks—your hearts—the bright aſſemblage own,
Which Heav'n to emulative life has ſhown,
And plac'd, in double luſtre, on a throne.

VERSES left at the WHITE-LION, Calais, *ſuppoſed to be written by Mrs* PIOZZI.

OVER mountains, rivers, vallies,
Here are we return'd to Calais,
After all their taunts and malice,
Entering ſafe the gates of Calais.
While confin'd, our Captain dallies,
Waiting for a wind at Calais,
Wand'ring muſe, prepare ſome ſallies,
To divert the hours at Calais.
Turkiſh ſhips, Venetian gallies,
Have we ſeen ſince laſt at Calais;
But though Hogarth, rogue who rallies,
Ridicules the French at Calais,
We who've walk'd o'er many a palace,
Well content return to Calais;
For ſtriking honeſtly the tallies,
There's little choice 'twixt them and Calais.

Its Companion, at the SHIP-INN, Dover, *apparently by the ſame hand,*

HE whom fair winds have wafted over,
Firſt hails his native land at Dover,
And doubts not but he ſhall diſcover
Pleaſure in every path round Dover;
Envies the happy crows that hover
About old Shakeſpear's Cliff at Dover,
Nor once reflects that each young rover
Feels juſt the ſame, return'd to Dover;
Hoping, though poor, to live in clover,
Once ſafely paſs'd the Straits of Dover:
But he alone his country's lover,
Who, abſent long, comes home to Dover,
And can, by fair experience, prove her
The beſt he has ſeen ſince laſt at Dover.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

Kiow, Feb. 28. The Empreſs, ſince her arrival here, and indeed ever ſince her ſetting out from Peterſburg, has enjoyed the moſt perfect health. The vaſt concourſe of people which the royal preſence draws to this place, has raiſed the price of proviſions ſo much, that a pound of butter coſts a rouble. Freſh proviſions are only to be met with at the imperial table; thoſe of inferior rank are happy to be ſupplied with ſalt.

Vienna, April 11. The King of Poland arrived at Kiow the 20th of laſt month. He was met on the road by Potemkin Count de Stackelberg, ambaſſador from Ruſſia in Poland, Count Branicky, grand general of the crown, and the Prince of Naſſau. His Majeſty converſed alone three hours with Prince Potemkin. Although his Majeſty was much fatigued with his journey, he was in perfect health.

Petersburg, April 29. We have been greatly deceived in our expectations. Having been taught to cheriſh hopes that the Ruſſian miniſtry would continue to a further date the execution of the treaty of commerce formerly ſubſiſting between this and the Britiſh court, it is with real concern we find ourſelves diſappointed. As the term of the aforeſaid treaty had expired about three months ago, it had been prolonged to the 1ſt inſtant, and we had every reaſon to flatter ourſelves to enjoy the privileges granted thereby for a longer time, when the Engliſh conſul made his appearance upon 'Change on the 16th inſtant, and imparted to us the contents of a letter from Mr Fitzherbert, dated Kiovia, by which all the Engliſh merchants were appriſed, that henceforth they were to pay the accuſtomed duties on the ſame footing as the other nations who are not in treaty with Ruſſia, and even that ſuch payments muſt be made in rixdollars. We are at a loſs to comprehend the meaning of ſuch ſeverity, but it will greatly clog our mercantile operations.

The Imperial academy of Peterſburg have poſtponed the determination of the following Prize Queſtion to July 1788, viz. "The power of the heart being inadequate to the diſtribution of the nutrimental juices in ſeveral parts of the animal body, ſuch as the nails, the hair, the epidermis, the horns, &c. and there being, in the vegetable kingdom, no power analogous to the heart of animals for the diſtribution of a nutricious fluid; it is aſked, By what power ſuch juices are diſtributed in plants, and in the parts above mentioned of animal bodies, and what is the nature of that power?"—The prize is 100 gold ducats.

For the preſent year the ſame Imperial academy propoſed the following queſtion, viz.—"If a comet ſhould approach the earth near enough for them to act upon each other,"

1ſt, "What irregularity in the earth's motion would be the conſequence?"

2d, "What phenomenon, relative to the ocean, would reſult?"

3d, "How would the two planets continue to move after ſuch a rencounter?"

Prize 100 gold ducats.

The prize diſſertations are to be written either in the Ruſſian, the Latin, the German, or the French language.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Utrecht, April 24. We have received accounts from Amſterdam, that on the 21ſt the council aſſembled at the ſtadthouſe, which was ſurrounded by the burghers under arms to keep the peace, and a vaſt multitude of people, to attend the reſult of the meeting, which laſted till evening, when nine counſellors were ſuſpended from their employment, and, among them, three who had much diſpleaſed the burghers by voting againſt the opinion of their conſtituents in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland. Thus the patriots, or French party, are uppermoſt in the capital of the province of Holland.

Hague, April 24. We, this moment, learn, that a revolution has happened at Rotterdam, ſimilar to that which took place laſt Saturday at Amſterdam. Seven Stadtholderian counſellors were diſmiſſed laſt night, and replaced by ſeven others of the patriotic party.

The diſmiſſed regents of Rotterdam have laid their complaints before the ſtates of the province, but have met with no redreſs. On the contrary, the ſame plan, it is apprehended, will be followed in all the other towns in Holland, where the ariſtocratical ſyſtem ſeems generally to prevail.

Hague, May 13. An action took place on the 10th inſtant, between a conſiderable detachment of the regiment of Efferen, and a party of volunteer burgeſſes

of Utrecht. It having been reſolved to cut off all communication between Utrecht and the other parts of Holland, and to reduce that city to ſubmiſſion by force of arms, the regiment of Compte d'Efferen was ordered to occupy the poſt of Vreeſwyk, ſituated on a branch of the Rhine, called the Vaart, and the chief channel of communication between Utrecht and the ſouthern parts of Holland. On ſuch information reaching Utrecht, an oppoſition to the ſeizure of this important poſt was immediately reſolved upon; and a detachment of 250, chiefly volunteer burgeſſes, under the command of Baron d'Averhoult, undertook this expedition: — They ſet out about ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 10th, and after a march of three hours diſcovered a military party advancing, though they could not, from the obſcurity of the night, diſcern either their number or diſpoſition. Baron d'Averhoult halted, in order to arrange his corps for ſuſtaining the attack, when they were fired upon by a party in ambuſcade, whom it was impoſſible to diſcover from a turning in the road, and this diſcharge was inſtantly followed by a ſecond. The burgeſſes, having recovered from the confuſion occaſioned by this unexpected attack, immediately began a very warm fire of their muſquetry, ſupported by two field-pieces. The action continued about half an hour, when Efferen's regiment was compelled to retire in great confuſion.

The burgeſſes of Utrecht in this rencounter took 27 priſoners, according to whoſe report about 100 men on their ſide were killed; and of the burgeſſes ſeven are killed, and about 25 or 30 wounded. Among the booty obtained by the victors are 30 officers cheſts, 260 muſkets, a great quantity of ammunition, &c. &c. together with the military cheſt, containing 40,000 florins.

Utrecht, May 15. On the 12th the Prince Stadtholder ſent a letter to the States General; by which his Highneſs gives them notice, that, at the requeſt of the ſtates of Utrecht at Amersfoort, he had given the neceſſary patents to march troops into the province of Utrecht, to re-eſtabliſh good order, and protect that province from invaſion.—— Some explanation is neceſſary to make this conteſt clearly underſtood.

About twelve months ago, the city of Utrecht new formed their council, according to a plan ſuggeſted by the patriotic party. This was deemed, by the ſtates of the province, an infringement on their ſovereign authority, and a violation of the Union. The city purſued violent ſteps, and the ſtates from that time withdrew from Utrecht, and held their councils at Amersfoort. Various negotiations have been entered into, but they have all failed; and arms have been reſorted to.

On the 14th inſtant, another action has taken place, the particulars of which are as follow. A detachment of 20 huſſars, and 10 chaſſeurs, under the conduct of Count Wittzenſtein, marched from Utrecht on the 14th inſtant, in order to oppoſe the provincial corps; and he had not proceeded far before he was met by a picquet of cavalry of Thuyl, who received him with a diſcharge of muſkets. This was immediately, on the part of the Count, returned. A battle enſued, in which the detachment from Utrecht was ſuperior. A reinforcement of 80 men came to the aſſiſtance of the cavalry of Thuyl; which occaſioned the Count Wittzenſtein to leave off the purſuit of the picquet put to flight, and to place his forces in regular order. After ſeveral evolutions, a general conflict commenced, which the valour of the patriotic Count decided in his favour. At the ſecond onſet, Wittzenſtein, ſomewhat apprehenſive of ſucceſs, ſent to the city for a ſupply; but before Col. Borch and Major During came up with him, the honour of the day was gained.

GERMANY.

Dreſden, April 11. The diet has lately paſſed an act for conſolidating the *Land Accis*, or taxes payable on home manufactures and traffic, as well as on foreign commodities after their importation. Theſe taxes were formerly levied upon the ſame commodity, under various titles, which differed in every province of the Electorate, and were ſubject to a renewal on every tranſportation from one mart to another; ſo that a door was opened to all manner of fraud, and to the moſt ruinous proſecutions. By the new regulations, a very conſiderable number of articles are exempted from this tax, chiefly for the relief of the poor, as are alſo all raw materials imported, and uſed in the manufactures of the country, which will be highly advantageous to the woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures. The mode of collecting the taxes, now eſtabliſhed,

eſtabliſhed, is ſo ſimplified, that, upon their being once paid, the merchandiſe may be tranſported to any part of the Electorate without further examination, or becoming liable to any further duty. *Lond. Gaz.*

A new tariff for regulating the taxes on the internal commerce of the country will be immediately publiſhed; and the Elector has given orders to his College of Commerce to prepare another for regulating the taxes on merchandiſe imported from foreign parts. *Lond. Gaz.*

The Aulic Council, on the 2d of April, publicly iſſued, againſt the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, the reſolution of the Emperor reſpecting the ſeizure of the eſtates belonging to the Prince of Schaumbourg, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

"That his Imperial Majeſty had approved of the ſeveral decrees of the Aulic Council in favour of the houſe of Schaumbourg: and that he conſidered the conduct of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, as tending to diſturb the public peace, which he being determined to maintain, inſiſted on the ſaid Landgrave, within two months, to withdraw all his troops, and to reſtore to the Counteſs Dowager of Schaumbourg the territories in the ſame ſtate he found them, with the archives, caſh, &c. in default of which, he called upon the princes of the circles of the Lower Rhine and Weſtphalia to unite their forces, that his orders might be complied with, in order to reſtore peace and tranquillity. —— He likewiſe orders all that the Landgrave has done to be rendered null and void; and abſolves all the ſubjects from the oaths the ſaid Landgrave has impoſed on them, declaring they only owe fealty, homage, and obedience, to the Counteſs Dowager of Lippe Schaumbourg, as tutoreſs of her ſon, their proper and only ſovereign, whom he charges them to obey. His Majeſty flatters himſelf the ſaid ſubjects will take his conduct in good part; but thoſe who refuſe muſt expect to be puniſhed with rigour. In ſhort, *Excitetur Fiſcalis*, againſt the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and *Moneatur officii ſui.*"

In conſequence of the above, the Heſſian troops were withdrawn on the 5th of April, at ſix in the morning; but not before the King of Pruſſia and the Elector Palatine had ſent each a regiment to maintain peace and tranquillity.

This important affair is thus authentically ſtated in the Royal Gazette of Berlin, of April 28. "It is well known, that, after the death of the late Philip Erneſt de Schaumbourg Lippe, which happened on the 15th of February of this year, the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the 17th of the ſaid month, took poſſeſſion of the town of Buckebourgh, and all the county of Lippe-Schaumbourg, his Highneſs having looked upon that county as a vacant fief for the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel, and having conteſted the right of ſucceſſion in the younger ſon of the late Count. This proceeding occaſioned movements in the empire, of public notoriety. The directors of the circles of Weſtphalia and the Lower Rhine ſent repeated exhortations to the Landgrave, and the Imperial Aulic Council iſſued ordinances relative to the evacuation of the county of Lippe-Schaumbourg; but his Pruſſian Majeſty in particular intereſted himſelf moſt zealouſly in that affair, both as chief and director of the circle of Weſtphalia, and as a friend to the houſe of Heſſe. The mediation of that monarch produced this happy effect, that the Landgrave, in a letter to his Majeſty, declared, that he had given orders to his Lt-Gen. de Loſberg to draw off the troops from that part of the county he had occupied, reſerving, however, his rights. Thus this event, which had made ſuch a ſenſation in the empire, and which might have brought on ſerious and diſagreeable conſequences, is, by the patriotic care of his Pruſſian Majeſty, happily adjuſted, and will be ſubmitted to legal diſcuſſions, without its being neceſſary to employ means hurtful to the public tranquillity."

FRANCE.

The French miniſtry publiſhed lately the following paper, which declares the abolition of the Droit D'Aubine, in conſequence of the commercial treaty between England and France.

"Louis, &c. having concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with our very dear and beloved brother the King of Great Britain, for the facilitating and increaſing the commercial and civil connection between our reſpective ſubjects, and deſiring to eſtabliſh fixed and certain principles, concerning the abolition of the Droit D'Aubine, we cannot any longer delay explaining our intentions. For theſe cauſes, &c.

ART. 1. We have, and do aboliſh, in favour of the ſubjects of our dearly beloved brother the King of Great Britain, th

the right commonly known under the name of Droit D'Aubine, relating to ſucceſſions, moveable and immoveable, which, either by teſtament, or *ab inteſtato*, may be opened in their favour, in our dominions ſituated in Europe.

2. In conſequence of this, it is allowed to all the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, both merchants and others, without diſtinction, who may travel, ſojourn, or ſettle in the kingdom, to bequeath or give, whether by teſtament, donation, or otherwiſe, all the merchandiſe, effects, money, outſtanding debts, or other moveable or immoveable property which they ſhall poſſeſs in France at the period of their deceaſe.

3. Likewiſe, if any ſubject of our ſaid brother, whether ſettled in France, or only travelling, ſhall happen to die inteſtate, his legal heirs may recover their ſucceſſion, and that, whether they incline to remain or ſettle in France, or whether they chuſe to tranſport the property or the value of it out of the kingdom.

4. The ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, their executors, aſſigns, guardians, &c. can demand the ſaid effects, cauſe them to be ſent to them, adminiſter and give legal diſcharges, on proving their titles and rights.

5. In caſe of any diſputes ariſing reſpecting the validity of the will, or other diſpoſition of the effects, they are to be ſettled by competent judges in the place where the teſtator, or diſpoſer of the property died, according to the laws, ſtatutes, and uſages received and authoriſed in the ſaid places, whether they belong to our dominions, or are foreign; and if the ſaid deciſions be formal and legal, they ſhall have the full effect when tried within the kingdom by different forms and proceſs.

6. When any of the ſubjects of our ſaid brother preſents himſelf as the heir of another of his ſubjects who has died inteſtate, and his right be diſputed, the conteſt, as far as it concerns moveable property, ſhall be determined by the judges of the place, according to the laws of Great Britain; and as far as it concerns immoveable property, according to the laws of the place where ſuch property is found.

7. The ſubjects of the King of Great Britain are permitted to keep houſes and goods in our kingdom, they conforming to the eſtabliſhed laws, and are to be treated as national ſubjects, and are free to ſell their goods when and in what manner they pleaſe, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed laws and uſage.

8. They are permitted to ſucceed as heirs to ſuch property as ſhall be left them by our ſubjects, and in this reſpect no difference is to be made between them and our ſubjects; and in caſe of diſpute, the ſaid property to be adjudged to thoſe it belongs to, according to the laws of the place where ſuch will or teſtament was made.

9. They are to pay no drawback or deduction on any property left in this country, and the juſticiaries, and thoſe under them, are forbid to exact any.

10. Such of our ſubjects only as ſhall ſucceed to the property of the ſubjects of our ſaid brother, are ſubjected to a deduction of ſix per cent. on the ſaid property.

11. The laws and regulations reſpecting the emigration of our ſubjects to remain in full force, and are not altered by theſe preſents.

Verſailles, Jan. 18. 1787. LOUIS.

ENGLAND.

London, April 23. The Preſident of the Royal Society has lately given apartments in his houſe to a ſelf taught plough-boy, named Caughton, of Winthrop, who has been introduced to the firſt painters and engravers in town, who have been aſtoniſhed at his drawings that have been laid before them.

The new Medical Society have lately received from Dr Lettſom, one of the oldeſt members, a ſpacious freehold houſe in Bolt Court, Fleet-ſtreet; in which, beſides rooms for the meetings and other purpoſes, there is a library capable of containing 40,000 volumes. The Doctor has likewiſe veſted in the public funds a ſum ſufficient to enable the ſociety to give annually a gold medal of ten guineas value, ſubject to the regulations of the ſociety; and likewiſe a valuable collection of books, which have been augmented by the liberal donations of the Doctors Hulme, Sims, Miller, and other eminent phyſicians and medical members, whoſe example will, no doubt, be followed by ſucceeding members, ſo as to enable the ſociety to execute their original plan. This reſpectable ſociety conſiſts of phyſicians, ſurgeons, and apothecaries, divided into fellows, correſponding members, and candidates.

The following important queſtion has been

been propoſed as the ſubject for the prize-medal for the year 1788: "How is the human body in health, and in a diſeaſed ſtate, affected by different kinds of airs?" And for 1789, "What circumſtances accelerate, retard, or prevent, the progreſs of infection?"

Lord Rodney lately waited on his Majeſty, and preſented him with a ſeries of printed letters, intended as a juſtification of his conduct in the St Euſtatius buſineſs. The ſame has alſo been for ſome days handed about in the higher circles, and will ſpeedily make its appearance among the public at large. To it his Lordſhip has annexed the following introduction:

"The conduct of Lord Rodney relative to the capture of St Euſtatius, having been very much commented upon, and with a conſiderable degree of ſeverity by ſome, he thinks it due to his own character, to publiſh the following letters, and extracts of letters, as the beſt mode of convincing the world that thoſe cenſures are malicious and unjuſt; and that his views were invariably, during the whole period of his command, to the advancement of the public ſervice, and glory and proſperity of his country."

London, May 12. The French ambaſſador gave a magnificent entertainment on Thurſday night, on account of the commercial treaty taking place. All the foreigners of diſtinction, who have lately arrived here, were at this aſſembly. Among the Engliſh were his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, and the Ducheſs of Devonſhire. The principal alterations of his houſe, was the gallery being laid into a ball-room, and the old ball-room into a ſupper-room; both of which were lighted in a very brilliant manner, as well as the court-yard.

Manchester, May 14. Thurſday laſt being appointed for the mutual opening of the Britiſh and French ports, and the commencement of a commercial intercourſe which promiſes the happieſt conſequences to the trading intereſt of this country, the day was uſhered in by ringing of bells; and in the afternoon the members of the committee of fuſtian manufactures, for the purpoſe of correſponding with the Lords of the committee of council for trade on the ſubject of the French treaty, were met at the hotel by a great number of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen and manufacturers of this town and neighbourhood. An elegant dinner was provided. The moſt agreeable harmony, ſociability, and ſatisfaction animated the whole company, and a great number of public toaſts were drank.

At Pontefract ſeſſions, John Seaton, Eſq; treaſurer for the Weſt Riding, Yorkſhire, gave in the number of cloths made this year as under, from March 25. 1786, to March 25. 1787.

Broad Cloths Milled.

155,748 pieces, — 4,850,832 yards.
Decreaſed 3,044 — 84,143

Narrow Cloths Milled.

128,740 pieces, — 4,058,157 yards.
Increaſed 5,715 — 521,268
The whole manufactory, 8,908,989 yards.
Increaſed this year, — 437,123

Portſmouth, May 13. Early this morning ſailed the following ſhips, viz. the Sirius of 24 guns, Commodore Phillips, Capt. Hunter; the Supply armed brig; the Charlotte, Gilbert; Friendſhip, Walton; Alexander, Sinclair; Lady Penryn, Sier; Prince of Wales, Maſon; Scarborough, Marſhall; Fiſhbourn, Brown; Golden Grove, Sharp; and Borrowdale, Reed, tranſports and convict ſhips, for Botany Bay. The Hyæna frigate, Captain Courcy, ſailed with the above, and is to accompany them 100 leagues.

Plymouth, May 16. This afternoon paſſed by the Ram-head through the Sound, the men of war, ſtoreſhips, &c. under command of Commodore Philips, for Botany-bay.

On May 17. their Majeſties and the Princeſſes honoured the Duke of Richmond with their preſence at his Grace's Theatre, where the Comedy of the Way to Keep Him was performed by a ſelect number of perſons of faſhion. The Royal Family, and their attendants, were conveyed to Richmond houſe, in a train of ſeven carriages—Among the Nobility and Gentry preſent upon this occaſion, were the Dukes of Chandos and Northumberland, the Marquiſſes of Stafford and Graham, Lords Beſton, Howe, Sydney, Walſingham, &c. Sir George Howard, General Conway, and Lady Ayleſbury; moſt of the foreign Miniſters, and a very brilliant aſſemblage of Ladies of the firſt diſtinction, beauty, and accompliſhments. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes retired before twelve o'clock; and a ſelect party afterwards partook of an elegant ſupper provided for the occaſion.

London

London, May 25. Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland were at Court, at St James's. The Prince, on his entrance at the Palace-gate, was received with three huzzas, and afterwards in the ſame form in ſtepping from his carriage under the Piazzas; the whole retinue of his Royal Highneſs was at Court, and made a moſt brilliant ſhow; and the crowd of ſpectators ſeemed to be univerſally rejoiced on that occaſion.

The Drawing-room at St James's was remarkably numerous on account of the Prince of Wales coming to Court; all the Great Officers of State, the foreign Miniſters, and ſeveral of their Ladies; the whole ſuite of his Royal Highneſs, &c. attended; the Prince, in compliment to the preſence of ſuch a numerous meeting, ſtaid till the Nobility were almoſt entirely withdrawn, and then returned to Carleton-houſe.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 26. Yeſterday evening the inhabitants of this city were greatly alarmed by a moſt violent concuſſion of the air, which broke ſeveral panes of glaſs, cracked others, and ſhook houſes to the foundation, accompanied by a very loud exploſion. In parts adjacent to the city, the fears of the people led them to imagine that there had been an earthquake; but the cauſe proves to have been the exploſion of Counſellor Caldbeck's powder-mills at Clondalkin, of which the following is an account. From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it, to the amount of about 260 barrels, were ſuffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works called the corn-mill, the place where the powder goes through the laſt proceſs. The magazine was the place in which it was uſually ſecured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The greater part of the perſons employed there are Engliſhmen, and Monday being St George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron ſaint. Two men only were at work when the dreadful accident happened, which was cauſed by the over-heating of a ſtove that had been uſed for drying the powder. On this ſtove were five or ſix barrels; they firſt took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concuſſion of the air, that muſt have been the conſequence of ſuch a tremendous exploſion, can eaſily be conceived. Its effects were felt for ſeveral miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the eaſt of the ſpot. The earth ſeemed to ſhake from the very centre; and many perſons adjacent were deprived of ſight for a few moments, by the violence of the ſhock; houſes were unroofed, windows broken, and pewter and other things caſt with violence from dreſſers. But its effects upon the ſpot itſelf were horrible beyond deſcription—the whole building was torn up from its very foundations, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of ſmoke had diſperſed, not a veſtige was to be ſeen of it; not a trace that a building had ever ſtood upon it; and the perſon that had never ſeen the works could ſcarcely bring himſelf to believe, that ſuch complete deſolation could be effected in ſo ſhort a ſpace. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were caſt to the diſtance of five or ſix fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large ſtones hurried on by a violent impetus had touched. All the fiſh in a pond contiguous were found dead floating on the ſurface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totally detached from this place, preſent a frightful ſpectacle of ruin, and are little more than a heap of rubbiſh, the walls tattered, and the roofs drove in. One of the men who was in the houſe at the time, was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly ſhattered—the other has not yet been diſcovered. It is ſuppoſed that he was blown to atoms and ſcattered in different places. Five or ſix men were wounded. The loſs ſuſtained by the proprietor muſt be very conſiderable. The public, on this account, have not only the private loſs of one individual to lament, but the deſtruction of a great national undertaking, ſet on foot and brought to perfection by the public ſpirit of Mr Caldbeck.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 7. Mr Hewitt, after a ſhort preface, moved for leave to bring in a bill for vindicating the laws lately violated by the clandeſtine carrying out of the kingdom over ſeas, Preſton, commonly called Lord Viſcount Gormanſtown, a minor of twelve years of age.

The Attorney-General ſaid, that he would inform how the matter ſtood, certain of convincing the Houſe of the urgent neceſſity there was for a bill of this nature, as well to vindicate the laws from

from ſo flagrant a violation, as to convince thoſe gentlemen that were the authors of it, that though they had eſcaped to a foreign juriſdiction, not within the reach of the ordinary forms of law, yet impunity ſhould not attend their actions.

This young nobleman (Lord Gormanſtown) had been clandeſtinely carried away in the month of December laſt. He was hurried through England with the greateſt precipitation, attended by a Popiſh prieſt, and a military officer in the Auſtrian ſervice. From thence he was conveyed to France, and there for ſome time buried in a convent. From thence he was conveyed to the principality of Liege, where he is now cloſely kept, under the care of an old grandmother and an uncle. This uncle, it ſhould be remarked as a matter of great conſequence, was next heir in remainder to the family-eſtate, which is very conſiderable, being eſtimated at five or ſix thouſand a-year. It was for the purpoſe of being educated in the principles of the Popiſh religion that the minor had been thus illegally forced over ſeas to a foreign country. Every neceſſary meaſure had been taken to recover him that the law warranted. An order from the Court of Chancery had formally iſſued, under the broad ſeal of Ireland, demanding of the uncle forthwith to reſtore the minor Lord. This uncle ſtyled himſelf Eccleſiaſtical Counſellor to the Prince of Liege, and inſtead of ſurrendering the child, iſſued a manifeſto in anſwer to the order of Chancery, couched in the moſt inſolent and imperious language he had ever heard or ſeen. This manifeſto ſet out in the following manner:

"Whereas I Jericho Preſton, eccleſiaſtical counſellor and privy counſellor to his Highneſs the Prince of Liege, &c. having been ſerved with a *ſcrap of parchment*, with a *bit of wax* annexed to it—and being informed that the ſaid ſcrap of parchment was an order of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, and that the ſaid bit of wax was the broad ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland: and having queſtioned the meſſenger whether he meant to ſubject me to a foreign juriſdiction, &c.? I do therefore proteſt againſt the authority or force of the ſaid ſcrap of parchment and bit of wax."

Now, if thoſe perſons ſhould think proper rather to deſtroy the child, than ſuffer him to be brought up in the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and in the Proteſtant religion, (he did not imagine there was any ſuch intention, but there was a poſſibility of it), the uncle, as next heir in remainder, would come in for the eſtate; it would be neceſſary, therefore, to paſs an act, diſqualifying him from inheriting the eſtate in remainder; for perſons who outrage, and ſet the laws at defiance, ſhould never be ſuffered for a moment to enjoy their protection. He obſerved, that no perſon who was next in remainder to an eſtate, could undertake the ſuperintendance of the minor's education, unleſs they previouſly gave in ſufficient bail to educate him in the Proteſtant religion. There was yet this ſalutary proviſion left untouched by the repeal of the penal laws. He was aware that the bill could not paſs this ſeſſion—but that he thought rather a deſirable circumſtance; for the bill, by being introduced and read, would, between this ſeſſion and the next, become a matter of notoriety, and thoſe perſons who had dared thus groſsly to inſult the laws, would have no excuſe left for not returning to amenability; they would be fully apprized of the puniſhment that awaited their outrage and contumacy.

Sir L. O'Brien had no objection whatever to the bill. He ſincerely wiſhed that ſuch a heinous ſpecies of delinquency ſhould meet with an adequate puniſhment; and it was neceſſary to vindicate the laws from their late violation. His reaſon for wiſhing a committee to be appointed was, that he thought it, according to parliamentary uſage, neceſſary *pro forma*.

Mr Hewitt then preſented the bill, which was read a firſt time.

Dublin, May 8. Counſellor Hutchinſon, third ſon to the Provoſt of the Univerſity of Dublin, called on Lord Mountmorres on Saturday and Sunday fe'nnight, for an explanation of a ſpeech of his Lordſhip's in the Houſe of Lords on Monday April 23. Lord Mountmorres ſaid, he meant no perſonal offence to the Provoſt, and if the Provoſt ſhould aſk him the ſame queſtion he would return him the ſame anſwer. Mr Hutchinſon, on his ſecond viſit, not ſeeming pleaſed with this anſwer, and leaving the room with ſome warmth, Lord Mountmorres ſent a gentleman, who was preſent at the whole of this tranſaction, immediately to Mr Hutchinſon, to know if he was ſa-

tisfied with the anſwer and explanation? Mr Hutchinſon ſaid that he was diſſatisfied. Lord Mountmorres having refuſed any other explanation or converſation on the ſubject, Mr Hutchinſon ſent him a written meſſage on Saturday evening laſt, at ſeven o'clock, purporting, that in conſequence of a libel appearing in the papers as a repreſentation of his ſpeech, which his Lordſhip thought proper not to apologize for, he called upon Lord Mountmorres for perſonal ſatisfaction, and deſired to meet him in half an hour. The parties met at Donybrook, according to the appointment of Mr Hutchinſon. The ſeconds having meaſured out the ground, they fired at the ſame time. —Lord Mountmorres fell, in conſequence of a wound under the arm, and the ſeconds then interfered.—Mr Hume, the ſurgeon who attended Lord Mountmorres, hopes it will not be accompanied by any fatal conſequences.

The miſunderſtanding having originated from certain obſervations contained in a ſpeech on the 23d ult. we inſert what fell from his Lordſhip on that day.

On reading the order of the day, for committing the bill for granting ſeveral ſums for public uſes, ſent up from the Commons, Lord Mountmorres ſaid, that he had juſt been informed, that three bills, which had lately left the Houſe, had been rejected in another aſſembly, much to the public loſs and inconvenience, becauſe they were ſuppoſed to intrench upon the privileges of the Houſe of Commons. He mentioned this, to ſhow how tenacious they had been of their rights, and as a proper example to follow, when the orders of the Lords were about to be violated by paſſing a bill of ſupply to which private grants were annexed: That if the words "Give and grant to your Majeſty," did not conſtitute a money bill, he was at a loſs to find clearer words in the Engliſh language to define it. The rejection of the bill would be only a temporary inconvenience; the adoption of it would be a laſting injury to the privileges of the Houſe. Touching the grants themſelves, that of Dr Elliſon he much approved of—5000l. had been expended to complete a ſchool at Kilkenny. He had ſeen the work. The money had been judiciouſly, honourably, and œconomically applied. He was againſt the grant to the Provoſt of 300l. per annum for four years; 48,000l. had been granted to the Univerſity ſince 1698.—"I pay no compliments, the Noble Lord added, to a principal appointment in that ſeminary. What would have been ſaid at Oxford, if a lawyer had been made Dean of Chriſt's Church? The attack upon Magdalen College in the laſt, was not more injurious to learning than the appointment I allude to in this century; for I never heard the warmeſt zealot contend, that the Muſes were either Proteſtants or Papiſts; but, if we are to believe Sir William Blackſtone, in his poem of "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muſe," the Muſes do not wiſh to have much connection with lawyers. The intention of the Iriſh parliament in 1640, I hope I may yet ſee followed, and the chartered right of the election of their Preſident reſtored to the Univerſity by act of parliament."

SCOTLAND.

The Circuit Court of juſticiary was opened at Stirling on Tueſday, April 10. by Lord Hailes, but there was no buſineſs to come before the court.

The Court met at Glaſgow on Saturday April 14. Lord Hailes judge.——Thomas Gentles, convicted of ſtealing a piece of cloth from a bleachfield at Kirklee, and other acts of theft, was ſentenced to be hanged on Wedneſday, May 23.—Thomas White, found guilty of ſtealing, and being habit and repute a thief, was ſentenced to be whipt through Glaſgow on Wedneſday, May 2. and to be baniſhed forth of Scotland for life.—John Macaulay and Thomas Veitch, accuſed of knocking down and robbing Charles Wilſon, ſurgeon in Glaſgow, upon the public ſtreet, were found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged on Wedneſday, May 23.—Andrew Aitken, accuſed of ſtealing cloth from a bleachfield at Stockingfield, petitioned for baniſhment, which the Court granted. —John Maclaren, Mary Macarthur, Anne Macwilliam *alias* Macdonald, and Eliſabeth Pringle, from Dumbarton, accuſed of robbing Robert Tannahill and his wife of ſeveral articles, and knocking them down, were *found guilty*; and Mary Macarthur was ſentenced to be baniſhed for life, and the other three for ten years.—William Scott was next brought to the bar for ſtealing cloth out of the ſhop of Mr John Bartholomew. The libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment; and the jury returned a verdict, finding *part* of the libel *proven*.—David Barclay, from Paiſley, accuſed of reſetting ſtolen cloth, petitioned

ed for baniſhment; and Marion Andrew, from Paiſley, accuſed of child-murder, were, upon their own petitions, baniſhed from Scotland for life.—James Hamilton, from Stenhouſe, was tried for killing —— Barr, in the pariſh of Leſmahagow. The jury returned a verdict, finding the libel *not proven*; upon which he was diſmiſſed from the bar.—William Hutton was found guilty of ſtealing ſilk handkerchiefs from a ſtall in Glaſgow.—Robert Wright, a boy of about ſixteen years of age from Paiſley, accuſed of theft, was found guilty upon his own confeſſion, and was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years.—Robert Seaton, late apprentice to Meſſ. Stirlings of Cordale printfield, accuſed of theftuouſly carrying away patterns from the field, in violation of truſt, and ſelling the ſame, was fugitated for not appearing.

The Court was opened at Inverary on Friday, April 20. by Lord Henderland.——Donald Johnſton, tenant in Clackbreck of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, accuſed of theft, petitioned for baniſhment, towhich the advocate-depute conſented, on account of the death of a material witneſs; and he was baniſhed Scotland for five years.—There was no other buſineſs before the Court. This ends the Weſtern Circuit.

The Court was opened at Ayr on Wedneſday, April 18. by Lord Juſtice-Clerk.—— James Macnab, accuſed of horſe-ſtealing, was outlawed for not appearing.—Thomas Winſtanley, accuſed of theft, judicially confeſſed his crime, and was ſentenced to be tranſported, and to ſeven years ſervice.

The Court met at Dumfries on Wedneſday, April 26. Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Eſkgrove judges.——Thomas Whinlock, accuſed of highway robbery, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be executed at Dumfries on the 30th May next.—William Richardſon, accuſed of the murder of Eliſabeth Hughan, was found guilty, and ſentenced to be executed on the ſame day.—Charles Reid and Robert Turnbull, indicted for theft, were both found guilty, and ſentenced to be tranſported.—John Thomſon, accuſed of forgery, was outlawed for not appearing.

The Court was opened at Jedburgh on Wedneſday, May 2. by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Eſkgrove.——John Dods, accuſed of houſe breaking and theft, was, on his own judicial confeſſion, found *guilty*, and was ſentenced to be executed at Jedburgh on the 26th June next. The jury, in their verdict, recommended him to the Royal mercy, and the judges declared, they would tranſmit the recommendation to the King.—John Bookleſs, indicted for robbery, or concuſſing a man to give up to him a promiſſory note of his (Bookleſs's) for a ſum of money, diſcharged, without paying the value, failing to appear, was outlawed. This ends the Southern Circuit.

On Monday, April 23. came on before the bailies of Aberdeen and a reſpectable jury, a trial at the inſtance of the procurator-fiſcal of court, againſt William Gibſon merchant in Aberdeen, accuſed of reſetting eight different articles of ſtolen goods of ſmall value, knowing them to be ſtolen, and of being habit and repute guilty of ſuch crimes. The jury returned a verdict all in one voice finding it proved, "that ſundry of the articles of ſtolen goods ſpecified in the libel, were found, and challenged as ſuch, in the pannel's cuſtody; but finding no *ſufficient proof* that the pannel received theſe goods, *knowing them to be ſtolen*;" upon which the court abſoilzied him *ſimpliciter*, and he was diſmiſſed from the bar.

On Wedneſday the 25th came on before the bailies, another criminal proſecution, at the inſtance of the procurator-fiſcal, againſt James Walker, burgeſs of Aberdeen, treaſurer to the kirk-ſeſſion of Aberdeen, accuſed of various acts of oppreſſion, violence, extortion, and fraud in the exerciſe of his office of kirk-treaſurer, and of deforcing the officers of court, when they went to apprehend him upon the Magiſtrates warrant. The pannel pled *Guilty* to the whole charge; and witneſſes being examined in preſence of the jury, as to his ſanity of mind, they were incloſed at eleven o'clock forenoon, and at one returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty of the ſeveral crimes charged againſt him, in reſpect of his confeſſion. In conſequence of which, the court pronounced ſentence, "Finding, that the ſaid James Walker is unworthy of being a burgeſs, and therefore ordained his name to be eraſed from the record and roll of burgeſſes, and declared him diſfranchiſed in every reſpect, in all time coming; found and declared him unworthy and incapable of holding or exerciſing any office or employment of public truſt in time coming within this city and liberties; fined and amerciated him in three hundred merks

Scots

Scots; and further decerned and adjudged him to be imprifoned three months, and thereafter till he pay the faid fine, and find caution, under the penalty of five hundred merks Scots, for his good behaviour for three years."

The Magiftrates of Edinburgh, for the encouragement of Tanners both in town and country, have fitted up a Market for the fale of all kinds of tanned leather, in the Coal Fold near the Cowgate port, and appointed fearchers and a fealer of fuch leather as fhall be brought to the market, agreeably to the late act of parliament. The market is to be opened for the firft time on the fecond Wednefday of May next, and every Wednefday after, at eleven o'clock forenoon; and for the encouragement of dealers, no fees, during the council's pleafure, are to be demanded, except a fmall perquifite to the fealer.

On Friday, May 4. fixteen veal-flefhers were convicted, before the magiftrates of Edinburgh, of foreftalling the market, and fentenced to pay a fine of 20s. each. Six of them paid the fine, and ten were committed to prifon till the fentence is complied with.

The juftices of peace for the diftrict of Dalkeith lately fined feveral of the Dalkeith butchers, for buying cattle from drovers on the road to Dalkeith market, and afterwards felling them in faid market, at an advanced price. They alfo fined feveral poultry-dealers, who had been in the practice of meeting carriers and others going to Dalkeith, buying all the poultry, and felling them again to the inhabitants at an exorbitant profit.—It appeared, that a principal poultry-dealer in Edinburgh had contracted with one of them, to take all the poultry off his hands that he could not difpofe of at his own price in Dalkeith.

Perth, May 14. Yefterday the Rev. Mr Patrick M'Vean, minifter of Dull, preached three excellent difcourfes in the Gaelic Chapel lately erected here, to upwards of a thoufand Highlanders. They have not as yet got a fettled minifter for this ufeful charge. It were well that the heritors would fet about it as foon as poffible; for it is much to be regretted, that fo large a body of people fhould have been fo long deprived of acceffs to hear divine worfhip in their native language. The fame day alfo, a very liberal collection was made at each of the doors of the three eftablifhed churches here for the above laudable eftablifhment; and it is faid the whole fynod of Perth and Stirling are foon to follow their praife-worthy example.

COURT OF SESSION.

The following is a lift of appeals from the Court of Seffion in Scotland, that have been heard by the Houfe of Lords this feffion of parliament, with the determinations:

1. Campbell *verfus* Macniel, *Affirmed*, with 100 l. coffs.
2. Inglis *v.* Douglas, Heron, & Co. *Withdrawn.*
3. Robertfon *v.* Inglis, *Affirmed.*
4. Kello *v.* Taylor, *Reverfed.*
5. Thomfon *v.* Macmillan, *Affirmed.*
6. Donaldfon, &c. *v.* Forbes, *Affirmed*, no counfel appearing for the appellants.
7. Clerk *v.* Gordon, *Remitted* to the Court of Seffion, with inftructions.
8. Macdougal *v.* Threipland, *Affirmed.*
9. Sinclair *v.* Young, *Affirmed.*
10. Rofe *v.* Rofe, *Reverfed.*
11. Buchanan *v.* Bartlet, *Affirmed.*
12. Bolton *v.* Mansfield, Ramfay, & Co. *Affirmed.*
13. Cuthbert *v.* Paterfon, *Affirmed.*
14. Elphinfton *v.* Campbell, &c. *Remitted* to the Court of Seffion with inftructions.
15. Colquhoun *v.* Corbet, *Affirmed*, with a 100 l. coffs, no counfel appearing for the appellant.
16. Sibbald and Brown *v.* Dewar, *Affirmed.*
27. Armftrong *v.* the Lord Advocate, *Delayed* till next feffion, after hearing counfel in part.

ABSTRACT.

Affirmed,	-	11
Remitted,	-	2
Withdrawn,	-	1
Delayed,	-	1
Reverfed,	-	2
Total,	-	17

It does very great honour to the Court of Seffion, that out of *feventeen* appeals (many of them upon very intricate and arbitrary queftions) only *two* have been reverfed; and out of twelve laft feffion, not one was reverfed.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Taylor *verfus* Blain, *Affirmed.*

This is the firft appeal from the Court of Exchequer in Scotland to the Houfe of Lords, for many years.

The

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on *Thursday May* 17. agreeable to the appointment of last Assembly. After a sermon in the High Church by Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, Moderator of last Assembly, the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's High Commissioner, and the members of Assembly, repaired to the Assembly-room, and unanimously elected Mr Robert Liston, minister of Aberdour, to be their Moderator.

His Grace having presented his Majesty's commission appointing him to represent his person in the Assembly, and also the letter, and warrant for the royal bounty, the same were read, and ordered to be recorded. His Grace then delivered an elegant speech from the throne, to which a suitable return was made by the Moderator; and a committee was appointed to draw up an answer to his Majesty's most gracious letter.

Friday, 18. The Assembly, on report of a committee, appointed Mr Harry David Hill at Denino to lecture and preach before the Commissioner in the forenoon, and Mr James Fraser at Drumoak to preach in the afternoon, of Sunday, May 20.; and Mr James Finlayson at Borthwick to lecture and preach in the forenoon, and Mr George Baird at Dunkeld, to preach in the afternoon, of Sunday, May 27.

Saturday, 19. The committee appointed to draw up an address in answer to his Majesty's letter, reported the same to the Assembly, who unanimously approved of it; and his Grace the Commissioner undertook to transmit it to his Majesty. It was published in the London Gazette of May 26. viz.

"*May it please your Majesty*,

WE receive with the most dutiful respect the honour done us by your Majesty's most gracious letter.

It gives us great satisfaction, that our humble endeavours in the support of religion and virtue, the equitable proceedings of our Assemblies, and our uniform zeal for the dignity of your sacred person and government, have recommended us to those marks of approbation, with which your Majesty hath been hitherto pleased to honour us.

By the same laudable conduct we trust we shall obtain the same Royal approbation, and ensure to the Church of Scotland your Majesty's protection in the support and maintenance of all her just rights and privileges as established by law.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that, avoiding all unnecessary discussions, and all private and personal animosities, we shall strictly keep in view the great purposes of our present meeting; and that, depending upon the blessing of God, we shall always consider it as our honour to exert our constant endeavours to check and discountenance every species of vice, licentiousness, and discord, and to promote and encourage every Christian virtue among the people committed to our care.

The loyalty and fidelity of the Rt Hon. the Earl of Leven, his uprightness in the discharge of his high and important trust, as well as his regard to religion, and the interests of his country, and of this Church, are so well known to us, as to render your Majesty's choice of him, to represent your sacred person in this Assembly, a fresh mark of your Royal favour; and we trust we shall shew to him all that respect which is due to the representative of our Sovereign, and secure to ourselves a happy conclusion of this Assembly, by preserving in our councils that brotherly love, and, as far as possible, that unanimity which your Majesty recommends.

Your Majesty's donation of 1000l. we accept with all gratitude, as a proof of the continuance of your Majesty's paternal concern for the spiritual as well as temporal interests of your people, even in the most remote and uncultivated parts of your kingdoms; and it shall be our study to apply it in such a manner as may most effectually promote the pious and benevolent purposes of the Royal donor.

That God may abundantly bless your Majesty; that he may continue to guard from every danger a life so dear to your Majesty's subjects, and so precious to the religion and liberties of this country; that he may direct your councils, prosper your administration; and establish your throne in righteousness; that he may pour down his best blessing upon your Royal Consort the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; endow them plenteously with the gifts of his Spirit, and fit them for the duties of their exalted station; that he may maintain the succession to the Crown of these kingdoms in your illustrious family to the latest ages; and that, after a long and happy reign over a great and free

people, you may, through the merits of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, be crowned with eternal glory in heaven, is the moſt fervent prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects, The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

ROBERT LISTON, *Moderator.*

Edinburgh, May 19. 1787.

Monday, 21. This day the Aſſembly had under their conſideration the ſettlement of the pariſh of Kilbarchan. The following is a ſtate of the diſpute reſpecting this ſettlement. Upon the death of Mr Warner, the late miniſter of the pariſh of Kilbarchan, in March 1786, the truſtees of Mr Milliken of Milliken, the patron, agreeable to the wiſhes of many of the heritors, granted a preſentation in favour of Mr Patrick Maxwell, preacher of the goſpel, who had long reſided in the pariſh in the family of Milliken; which preſentation was laid before the preſbytery of Paiſley, at their meeting Aug. 2. 1786, with proper certificates, and the preſentee's letter of acceptance, alſo a petition for a moderation, ſigned by many heritors and heads of families. The preſbytery, at this meeting, did not appoint a moderation, but ordained Mr Maxwell to preach in the pariſh; which he did on Sept. 6. when a committee was appointed for moderating in a call. On Oct. 4. the call was reported to the preſbytery, and at the ſame time a petition was preſented by ſundry heritors and heads of families, praying that the preſbytery would not ſuſtain the call, nor proceed to the ſettlement of the preſentee; upon which the preſbytery delayed judging in the call for three months. At the next meeting of the preſbytery, Jan. 31. the oppoſers of the ſettlement objected to the preſentation, contending, that the deceaſed Mr Milliken had ſigned a contract of marriage betwixt Col. Napier of Culcroich and Mrs Napier, by which he had conveyed the patronage to the heirs of the marriage; and that the preſenters, acting only as truſtees upon the eſtate of Milliken, had no title to exerciſe the right of preſentation, when Capt. Napier (the ſon of the marriage) was of age before the date of the preſentation; and craved incident diligence for recovering the contract. On the other hand, it was contended for the preſenters, that the preſbytery having already decided on the preſentation, by proceeding to moderate in the call in the ordinary form, had no power whatever to reconſider that matter. At any rate, as the oppoſers had not pretended to any right to the patronage, it was impoſſible they could be heard on the ſubject. The preſbytery pronounced the following judgement: "Having conſidered the foregoing objections and anſwers, agreed to delay further procedure in this affair for two months; and granted incident diligence for recovery of the ſaid contract," &c. The preſbytery met again on the 28th March, but they delayed the conſideration of the matter till their meeting on the laſt Wedneſday of April. On the 25th of that month, the preſbytery met, and were requeſted to proceed to judge of the call. The agent for the oppoſition deſired to be heard on his objections to the preſentation. A petition was received from the oppoſers; in which, after ſtating a variety of arguments, they contend, that as the truſtees have no proper right to the preſentation, it ſtill remains with the heir of Mr Milliken; and as that heir has not preſented within the ſix months allowed by law, the right of ſettling a paſtor, *jure devoluto*, now belongs to the preſbytery of Paiſley. The agent for the patrons argued in vain againſt this doctrine. A motion was made and ſeconded, "To reject the petition, or commence a proceſs of declarator; it carried, by a great majority, *Commence a proceſs of declarator.*" Againſt this ſentence, the agent for the patrons, preſentee, and perſons concurring with the call, proteſted, and appealed to the General Aſſembly; and ſeveral members of the preſbytery diſſented, and proteſted for leave to complain. The Aſſembly, after hearing counſel, &c. "unanimouſly found the preſbytery of Paiſley had been guilty of a moſt unjuſtifiable delay, in not judging of the call to Mr Patrick Maxwell, which they ought to have ſuſtained; the Aſſembly therefore reverſed the ſentence of the preſbytery, of the 25th April, and ſuſtained the call to Mr Maxwell; ordained the preſbytery of Paiſley to meet on the 14th of June at Paiſley, in order to receive this ſentence; and, in reſpect that Mr Maxwell is an ordained clergyman, and conſequently no ſecond trials neceſſary, appointed the preſbyte-

ry,

ry, after having regularly served the edict, to meet at Kilbarchan on the 5th day of July next, to admit Mr Maxwell minister of Kilbarchan, according to the rules of the Church."

Tuesday, 22. The Assembly this day took into consideration the cause of Mr Macintosh, minister of Moy and Dalarossie. Mr Macintosh brought the cause before the Assembly by appeal. After hearing counsel, &c. and reasoning among the members, a motion was made and seconded, "That the Assembly dismiss the appeals taken by Mr Macintosh as frivolous; find the proof concluded; find that the synod of Moray did wrong, in paying so much regard to his appeals, as to stop procedure; and agreed, for the sake of expediting justice, to *proceed* directly to consider the merits of the cause, and to call parties to the bar and hear them thereon to-morrow." Another motion was made and seconded, "That the Assembly dismiss the appeals taken by Mr Macintosh as frivolous; find the proof concluded; *remit* the proof to the synod of Moray, ordaining them to meet the 2d Tuesday of July, empowering and requiring them, notwithstanding any appeals that may be taken by Mr Macintosh, or any attempts made by him, or those appearing for him before the synod, to create further delay, to pronounce judgement at that meeting upon the whole cause." A vote upon these two motions was then put, the state of which was, *Proceed?* or *Remit?* and the roll being called, there voted for *Proceed*, 76; *Remit*, 66; majority 10.

Wednesday, 23. The Assembly having resolved themselves into a committee of the whole house, to take under consideration the case of Mr Macintosh, after hearing parties, and reasoning among the members, the committee reported to the Assembly, as their opinion, "That the sentence of the presbytery of Inverness of the 4th of April 1787, ought to be reversed, in respect that it is only an adherence to a sentence of deposition pronounced on the 1st of March 1786, when the exculpatory proof allowed to Mr Macintosh, by the sentence of the General Assembly of that year, had not been taken or judged of by the presbytery: That the proof adduced by the pursuers is sufficient to establish, that Mr James Macintosh is guilty of the crime of fornication libelled against him; and that the exculpatory proof adduced by him does not exculpate him from the said crime; and therefore, that the General Assembly ought to depose him from the office of the holy ministry." Which report being considered by the General Assembly, they approved thereof; but, upon a motion, delayed passing sentence till Monday next.

The case of Dr Bryden, minister of Dalton, then came before the committee; who, after hearing Mr Robert Corbet for the libellers, and Dr Bryden for himself, reported it as their opinion, "That the Assembly wave determining the several appeals; take up the cause on the reference from the presbytery; allow the prosecutors, at any time before the 12th of November next, to adduce the following witnesses, viz. John Foster, Jean Moffat in Maryport, William Burn and Mary Dalzell in Carlisle, and George Miller, in support of the facts stated in their condescendence exhibited before the presbytery of Lochmaben. Appoint a committee of assembly to take the said proof, and also any exculpatory proof that may be offered for the defender, betwixt and the 12th of March next, and report the same to the next Assembly; and instruct the procurator to give the parties every legal and constitutional aid in his power, towards procuring the attendance of the said witnesses upon the committee to meet in this place, at such times as shall be appointed by their convener, previous notice of fourteen days being given to the parties or their doers." The above report having been considered by the General Assembly, they approved thereof, with the following additions, viz. after the words, *Exculpatory proof that may be offered for the defender*, add the following words, *by English witnesses*: And allow the defender to adduce in exculpation such witnesses residing in Scotland as he may think proper; and appoint the presbytery of Lochmaben, or any other presbytery of this Church, within the bounds of which witnesses adduced by the defender in his exculpation may reside, to be a committee of Assembly, to take such exculpatory proof, giving fourteen days previous notice to the parties or their doers; and every presbytery who acts in this capacity is expressly enjoined to proceed in taking the proof, notwithstanding any appeal or complaint by the parties, and to report to next Assembly.

Thursday, 24. The Assembly, agreeable

people, you may, through the merits of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, be crowned with eternal glory in heaven, is the moſt fervent prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects, The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

ROBERT LISTON, *Moderator.*

Edinburgh, May 19. 1787.

Monday, 21. This day the Aſſembly had under their conſideration the ſettlement of the pariſh of Kilbarchan. The following is a ſtate of the diſpute reſpecting this ſettlement. Upon the death of Mr Warner, the late miniſter of the pariſh of Kilbarchan, in March 1786, the truſtees of Mr Milliken of Milliken, the patron, agreeable to the wiſhes of many of the heritors, granted a preſentation in favour of Mr Patrick Maxwell, preacher of the goſpel, who had long reſided in the pariſh in the family of Milliken; which preſentation was laid before the preſbytery of Paiſley, at their meeting Aug. 2. 1786, with proper certificates, and the preſentee's letter of acceptance, alſo a petition for a moderation, ſigned by many heritors and heads of families. The preſbytery, at this meeting, did not appoint a moderation, but ordained Mr Maxwell to preach in the pariſh; which he did on Sept. 6. when a committee was appointed for moderating in a call. On Oct. 4. the call was reported to the preſbytery, and at the ſame time a petition was preſented by ſundry heritors and heads of families, praying that the preſbytery would not ſuſtain the call, nor proceed to the ſettlement of the preſentee; upon which the preſbytery delayed judging in the call for three months. At the next meeting of the preſbytery, Jan. 31. the oppoſers of the ſettlement objected to the preſentation, contending, that the deceaſed Mr Milliken had ſigned a contract of marriage betwixt Col. Napier of Culcroich and Mrs Napier, by which he had conveyed the patronage to the heirs of the marriage; and that the preſenters, acting only as truſtees upon the eſtate of Milliken, had no title to exerciſe the right of preſentation, when Capt. Napier (the ſon of the marriage) was of age before the date of the preſentation; and craved incident diligence for recovering the contract. On the other hand, it was contended for the preſenters, that the preſbytery having already decided on the preſentation, by proceeding to moderate in the call in the ordinary form, had no power whatever to reconſider that matter. At any rate, as the oppoſers had not pretended to any right to the patronage, it was impoſſible they could be heard on the ſubject. The preſbytery pronounced the following judgement: "Having conſidered the foregoing objections and anſwers, agreed to delay further procedure in this affair for two months; and granted incident diligence for recovery of the ſaid contract," &c. The preſbytery met again on the 28th March, but they delayed the conſideration of the matter till their meeting on the laſt Wedneſday of April. On the 25th of that month, the preſbytery met, and were requeſted to proceed to judge of the call. The agent for the oppoſition deſired to be heard on his objections to the preſentation. A petition was received from the oppoſers; in which, after ſtating a variety of arguments, they contend, that as the truſtees have no proper right to the preſentation, it ſtill remains with the heir of Mr Milliken; and as that heir has not preſented within the ſix months allowed by law, the right of ſettling a paſtor, *jure devoluto*, now belongs to the preſbytery of Paiſley. The agent for the patrons argued in vain againſt this doctrine. A motion was made and ſeconded, "To reject the petition, or commence a proceſs of declarator; it carried, by a great majority, *Commence a proceſs of declarator.*" Againſt this ſentence, the agent for the patrons, preſentee, and perſons concurring with the call, proteſted, and appealed to the General Aſſembly; and ſeveral members of the preſbytery diſſented, and proteſted for leave to complain. The Aſſembly, after hearing counſel, &c. "unanimouſly found the preſbytery of Paiſley had been guilty of a moſt unjuſtifiable delay, in not judging of the call to Mr Patrick Maxwell, which they ought to have ſuſtained; the Aſſembly therefore reverſed the ſentence of the preſbytery, of the 25th April, and ſuſtained the call to Mr Maxwell; ordained the preſbytery of Paiſley to meet on the 14th of June at Paiſley, in order to receive this ſentence; and, in reſpect that Mr Maxwell is an ordained clergyman, and conſequently no ſecond trials neceſſary, appointed the preſbyte-

ry,

ry, after having regularly ſerved the edict, to meet at Kilbarchan on the 5th day of July next, to admit Mr Maxwell miniſter of Kilbarchan, according to the rules of the Church."

Tueſday, 22. The Aſſembly this day took into conſideration the cauſe of Mr Macintoſh, miniſter of Moy and Dalarroſſie. Mr Macintoſh brought the cauſe before the Aſſembly by appeal. After hearing counſel, &c. and reaſoning among the members, a motion was made and ſeconded, "That the Aſſembly diſmiſs the appeals taken by Mr Macintoſh as frivolous; find the proof concluded; find that the ſynod of Moray did wrong, in paying ſo much regard to his appeals, as to ſtop procedure; and agreed, for the ſake of expediting juſtice, to *proceed* directly to conſider the merits of the cauſe, and to call parties to the bar and hear them thereon to-morrow." Another motion was made and ſeconded, "That the Aſſembly diſmiſs the appeals taken by Mr Macintoſh as frivolous; find the proof concluded; *remit* the proof to the ſynod of Moray, ordaining them to meet the 2d Tueſday of July, empowering and requiring them, notwithſtanding any appeals that may be taken by Mr Macintoſh, or any attempts made by him, or thoſe appearing for him before the ſynod, to create further delay, to pronounce judgement at that meeting upon the whole cauſe." A vote upon theſe two motions was then put, the ſtate of which was, *Proceed?* or *Remit?* and the roll being called, there voted for *Proceed*, 76; *Remit*, 66; majority 10.

Wedneſday, 23. The Aſſembly having reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole houſe, to take under conſideration the caſe of Mr Macintoſh, after hearing parties, and reaſoning among the members, the committee reported to the Aſſembly, as their opinion, "That the ſentence of the preſbytery of Inverneſs of the 4th of April 1787, ought to be reverſed, in reſpect that it is only an adherence to a ſentence of depoſition pronounced on the 1ſt of March 1786, when the exculpatory proof allowed to Mr Macintoſh, by the ſentence of the General Aſſembly of that year, had not been taken or judged of by the preſbytery: That the proof adduced by the purſuers is ſufficient to eſtabliſh, that Mr James Macintoſh is guilty of the crime of fornication libelled againſt him; and that the exculpatory proof adduced by him does not exculpate him from the ſaid crime; and therefore, that the General Aſſembly ought to depoſe him from the office of the holy miniſtry." Which report being conſidered by the General Aſſembly, they approved thereof; but, upon a motion, delayed paſſing ſentence till Monday next.

The caſe of Dr Bryden, miniſter of Dalton, then came before the committee; who, after hearing Mr Robert Corbet for the libellers, and Dr Bryden for himſelf, reported it as their opinion, "That the Aſſembly wave determining the ſeveral appeals; take up the cauſe on the reference from the preſbytery; allow the proſecutors, at any time before the 12th of November next, to adduce the following witneſſes, viz. John Foſter, Jean Moffat in Maryport, William Burn and Mary Dalzell in Carliſle, and George Miller, in ſupport of the facts ſtated in their condeſcendence exhibited before the preſbytery of Lochmaben. Appoint a committee of aſſembly to take the ſaid proof, and alſo any exculpatory proof that may be offered for the defender, betwixt and the 12th of March next, and report the ſame to the next Aſſembly; and inſtruct the procurator to give the parties every legal and conſtitutional aid in his power, towards procuring the attendance of the ſaid witneſſes upon the committee to meet in this place, at ſuch times as ſhall be appointed by their convener, previous notice of fourteen days being given to the parties or their doers." The above report having been conſidered by the General Aſſembly, they approved thereof, with the following additions, viz. after the words, *Exculpatory proof that may be offered for the defender*, add the following words, *by Engliſh witneſſes*: And allow the defender to adduce in exculpation ſuch witneſſes reſiding in Scotland as he may think proper; and appoint the preſbytery of Lochmaben, or any other preſbytery of this Church, within the bounds of which witneſſes adduced by the defender in his exculpation may reſide, to be a committee of Aſſembly, to take ſuch exculpatory proof, giving fourteen days previous notice to the parties or their doers; and every preſbytery who acts in this capacity is expreſſly enjoined to proceed in taking the proof, notwithſtanding any appeal or complaint by the parties, and to report to next Aſſembly.

Thurſday, 24. The Aſſembly, agreeable

to a former reſolution, proceeded to conſider the overtures from the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, from the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, and from the ſynod of Dumfries, relating to the ſale of Patronage during a vacancy. This queſtion took its riſe from the creditors of the patron of the pariſh of St Ninian's having advertiſed the right of patronage for ſale upon the pariſh becoming vacant by the death of the late incumbent. The Aſſembly, after a debate, unanimouſly declared their abhorrence of Simoniacal practices, and reſolved, that as ſome ſynods had expreſſed their fear that this inſtance would introduce Simony, they therefore appointed a committee to reviſe the laws reſpecting Simony, and to report to next Aſſembly.

Friday, 25. The Aſſembly received the report of the Procurator upon the overture tranſmitted by laſt Aſſembly concerning a Sketch of a New Form of Proceſs. After reaſoning thereupon, and upon the overtures tranſmitted relating to the Form of Proceſs, the Aſſembly, in reſpect it appears from the Procurator's report, that the majority of the preſbyteries of this Church have diſapproved of the ſaid overture, diſmiſſed the ſame: But, in reſpect it appears from the reports of preſbyteries, that there is a general opinion among the members of the Church, that ſome alterations are neceſſary to be made on the Form of Proceſs of this Church, they did therefore unanimouſly agree to appoint a committee to take this ſubject into conſideration, and to prepare amendments upon the Form of Proceſs, to be reported by them to next Aſſembly; and that the committee may be able to underſtand what the general ſentiments of the Church are, the Aſſembly appointed the ſeveral preſbyteries of this church to ſend up their ſentiments upon the ſubject to the Procurator, convener of this committee, on or before the 1ſt of October next, and remitted to the ſame committee all the overtures which ſynods or preſbyteries have ſent up to this Aſſembly upon the Form of Proceſs.

The Aſſembly afterwards took up an appeal at the inſtance of Thomas Rattray of Dalrulzian, Eſq; (accuſed of fornication with Iſabel Downie), againſt a ſentence of the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, which affirmed a ſentence of the preſbytery of Dunkeld, refuſing a proof offered on the part of Mr Rattray, that he was not the father of Iſabel Downie's children. In a condeſcendence given in to the preſbytery by Mr Rattray, he offered to prove, "That in caſe the ſaid Iſabel Downie ſhall, upon oath, accuſe him, (which he knows ſhe cannot do conſiſtent with truth), he will, in that caſe, bring ſatisfactory evidence, that, during all her pregnancy, at the time of her delivery, and for ſome time after, ſhe never accuſed him, but declared his innocency, and uniformly declared that another was the father of her children; and that, by that perſon's means, and his friends and abettors, various acts of corruption, violence, and open concuſſion, were perpetrated, in order to compel or induce Iſabel Downie to accuſe Mr Rattray wrongfully, and to induce her to adhere thereto. Mr Rattray therefore inſiſted, that he ſhould be allowed to be preſent, by himſelf and counſel, at the examination of Iſabel Downie, and of any witneſſes that may be adduced againſt him; as by her own oath he has reaſon to expect to eſtabliſh his own innocence and the above unlawful acts; and which he will corroborate by other teſtimony." The preſbytery, on conſidering this condeſcendence, diſmiſſed the ſame as totally irrelevant, and contrary to the form of proceſs.—The ſynod affirmed this ſentence; and Mr Rattray appealed to the General Aſſembly; who, after hearing parties, and reaſoning, unanimouſly reverſed the ſentence of the preſbytery and ſynod, in ſo far as they diſmiſs the condeſcendence as totally irrelevant; find, that it is contrary to the form of proceſs, to examine Iſabel Downie upon oath; find the facts ſtated in the condeſcendence relevant for exculpation; and remit to the preſbytery to proceed in the proof of the facts, according to the rules of the Church.

Saturday, 26. In the caſe of Mr Rattray of Dalrulzian, for diſturbing the public worſhip in the church of Kirkmichael [vol. 48. p. 463.] upon a petition from the preſbytery of Dunkeld, the Aſſembly inſtructed the procurator and agent for the Church, to take ſuch ſteps as ſhall appear neceſſary to bring the matter to a final iſſue, with power to the procurator, if neceſſary, to apply to his Majeſty's Advocate, in name of the Venerable Aſſembly, for his inſtance.

The Aſſembly had tranſmitted to them a repreſentation and petition of the truſtees

fees and other managers of the Scots Church at Sydney in Nova Scotia, praying for assistance to enable them to build a church, and for an act of recommendation of the Assembly, approving of their loyalty, and their attachment to the Church. The Assembly considering that although the present state of this country will not permit them to give any aid; yet that duties that approbation of the loyalty and attachment to this country, and to the Church of Scotland, expressed by the petitioners, and of their desire of building a house for public worship; recommend them to perseverance in professing their mean principles; and empower the Moderator to transmit to them a copy of this deliverance on their petition.

The report of the committee on the overtures respecting the standing printed forms being read, the Assembly unanimously approved of the same, and appointed the same to be transmitted to all presbyteries; and friendly enjoined presbyteries to take it into consideration in the most effectual manner, and to give such attention to the same, and to report their opinion thereupon to the next General Assembly, as may tend to the more speedy and effectual carrying of each particular purpose.

Upon a motion, the thanks of the house were given to Dr Adam Gordon, for the great trouble he has taken in collecting the last edition of the Directory with regard to the proper rule to be observed in the ordaining ministers, and in preparing an abstract of the same which was received this morning, and approved of by the Assembly.

The Assembly agreed to proclaim the overture from the Synod of Perth and Stirling in the following form, viz. "That whereas the ordination and the consecration of a person to the office of the holy ministry, are things widely different from each other, and the first only is necessary in the Christian Church, there be added to the form of proclamation, before the ordination of any minister of this Church, of the following tenor, viz."

Monday 28. The report of the committee appointed to revise the overture anent the election of elders, was read, and the Assembly approved of the same, and appointed the same to be transmitted to all presbyteries, and enjoined presbyteries to take the same into their consideration, and to report their opinion thereupon to the next General Assembly.

The Assembly appointed the following overtures to be transmitted to presbyteries, and enjoined presbyteries to take the same into their consideration, and to report their opinion thereupon to the next General Assembly.

1. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation.

2. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent.

3. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person.

4. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

5. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person.

6. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

7. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

8. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

9. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

10. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

11. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

12. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

13. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

14. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

15. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

16. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

17. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

18. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

19. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

20. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

21. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

22. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

23. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

24. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

25. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

26. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

27. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

28. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

29. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

30. Anent the method of proceeding in the case of a presentee to a vacant parish, who has been rejected by the congregation, and the presbytery refuse to sustain the reasons of dissent, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call, and the patron refuses to present another person, and the presbytery refuse to moderate in a call.

to a former reſolution, proceeded to conſider the overtures from the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, from the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, and from the ſynod of Dumfries, relating to the ſale of Patronage during a vacancy. This queſtion took its riſe from the creditors of the patron of the pariſh of St Ninian's having advertiſed the right of patronage for ſale upon the pariſh becoming vacant by the death of the late incumbent. The Aſſembly, after a debate, unanimouſly declared their abhorrence of Simoniacal practices, and reſolved, that as ſome ſynods had expreſſed their fear that this inſtance would introduce Simony, they therefore appointed a committee to reviſe the laws reſpecting Simony, and to report to next Aſſembly.

Friday, 25. The Aſſembly received the report of the Procurator upon the overture tranſmitted by laſt Aſſembly concerning a Sketch of a New Form of Proceſs. After reaſoning thereupon, and upon the overtures tranſmitted relating to the Form of Proceſs, the Aſſembly, in reſpect it appears from the Procurator's report, that the majority of the preſbyteries of this Church have diſapproved of the ſaid overture, diſmiſſed the ſame: But, in reſpect it appears from the reports of preſbyteries, that there is a general opinion among the members of the Church, that ſome alterations are neceſſary to be made on the Form of Proceſs of this Church, they did therefore unanimouſly agree to appoint a committee to take this ſubject into conſideration, and to prepare amendments upon the Form of Proceſs, to be reported by them to next Aſſembly; and that the committee may be able to underſtand what the general ſentiments of the Church are, the Aſſembly appointed the ſeveral preſbyteries of this church to ſend up their ſentiments upon the ſubject to the Procurator, convener of this committee, on or before the 1ſt of October next, and remitted to the ſame committee all the overtures which ſynods or preſbyteries have ſent up to this Aſſembly upon the Form of Proceſs.

The Aſſembly afterwards took up an appeal at the inſtance of Thomas Rattray of Dalrulzian, Eſq; (accuſed of fornication with Iſabel Downie), againſt a ſentence of the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, which affirmed a ſentence of the preſbytery of Dunkeld, refuſing a proof offered on the part of Mr Rattray, that he was not the father of Iſabel Downie's children. In a condeſcendence given in to the preſbytery by Mr Rattray, he offered to prove, "That in caſe the ſaid Iſabel Downie ſhall, upon oath, accuſe him, (which he knows ſhe cannot do conſiſtent with truth), he will, in that caſe, bring ſatisfactory evidence, that, during all her pregnancy, at the time of her delivery, and for ſome time after, ſhe never accuſed him, but declared his innocency, and uniformly declared that another was the father of her children; and that, by that perſon's means, and his friends and abettors, various acts of corruption, violence, and open concuſſion, were perpetrated, in order to compel or induce Iſabel Downie to accuſe Mr Rattray wrongfully, and to induce her to adhere thereto. Mr Rattray therefore inſiſted, that he ſhould be allowed to be preſent, by himſelf and counſel, at the examination of Iſabel Downie, and of any witneſſes that may be adduced againſt him; as by her own oath he has reaſon to expect to eſtabliſh his own innocence and the above unlawful acts; and which he will corroborate by other teſtimony." The preſbytery, on conſidering this condeſcendence, diſmiſſed the ſame as totally irrelevant, and contrary to the form of proceſs.—The ſynod affirmed this ſentence; and Mr Rattray appealed to the General Aſſembly; who, after hearing parties, and reaſoning, unanimouſly reverſed the ſentence of the preſbytery and ſynod, in ſo far as they diſmiſs the condeſcendence as totally irrelevant; find, that it is contrary to the form of proceſs, to examine Iſabel Downie upon oath; find the facts ſtated in the condeſcendence relevant for exculpation; and remit to the preſbytery to proceed in the proof of the facts, according to the rules of the Church.

Saturday, 26. In the caſe of Mr Rattray of Dalrulzian, for diſturbing the public worſhip in the church of Kirkmichael [vol. 48. p. 463.] upon a petition from the preſbytery of Dunkeld, the Aſſembly inſtructed the procurator and agent for the Church, to take ſuch ſteps as ſhall appear neceſſary to bring the matter to a final iſſue, with power to the procurator, if neceſſary, to apply to his Majeſty's Advocate, in name of the Venerable Aſſembly, for his inſtance.

The Aſſembly had tranſmitted to them a repreſentation and petition of the truſtees

ſtees and other managers of the Scots Church in Shelburne in Nova Scotia, praying for aſſiſtance to enable them to build a church, and for an act or reſolution of the Aſſembly, approving of their loyalty, and their attachment to this Church. The Aſſembly, "conſidering, that although the preſent ſtate of this country will not permit them to give any aid; yet they declare their approbation of the loyalty and attachment to this country, and to the Church of Scotland, expreſſed by the petitioners, and of their deſign of building a houſe for public worſhip; encourage them to perſevere in proſecuting their pious purpoſe; and empower the Moderator to tranſmit to them a copy of this deliverance on their petition."

The report of the committee on the overtures reſpecting the licenſing probationers being read, the Aſſembly unanimouſly approved of the whole, and appointed the ſame to be tranſmitted as an overture; and ſpecially enjoined preſbyteries to take it into conſideration in ſufficient time to have their returns ſent up to next Aſſembly, and in their returns to give an explicit opinion approving or diſapproving of each particular paragraph.

Upon a motion, the thanks of the houſe were given to Dr Henry Grieve, for the great trouble he has taken in collecting the ſentiments of the Church with regard to the proper rules to be obſerved in licenſing probationers, and in preparing an overture on that ſubject, which has received the unanimous approbation of the Aſſembly.

The Aſſembly agreed to tranſmit the overture from the ſynod of Perth and Stirling in the following form, viz. "That before any preſbytery atteſt the commiſſion of a perſon to repreſent them, or any burgh within their bounds for the firſt time as an elder, in the national Aſſembly of this Church, there be laid before them a declaration or atteſtation by ſome miniſter of this Church, of his having been ordained an elder."

Monday, 28. The truſtees of the fund eſtabliſhed by act of parliament for a proviſion for miniſters widows and children, &c. this day gave in a report of their proceedings for the year from Nov. 22. 1785 to Nov. 22. 1786, by which it appears, that the clear ſtock amounts to the ſum of L. 85,076, 1s. —— The thanks of the Aſſembly were given to Sir H. Moncrieff, on Saturday, for his fidelity and attention in the management of the fund.

The Aſſembly this day, agreeable to their determination on Wedneſday, pronounced ſentence of depoſition againſt Mr Macintoſh in the following words: "The General Aſſembly, in the name of the Lord JESUS CHRIST, the ſole King and Head of the Church, and by virtue of the power and authority committed by him to them, did and hereby do depoſe the ſaid Mr James Macintoſh, miniſter at Moy and Dalaroſſie, from the office of the holy miniſtry; hereby prohibiting and diſcharging him to exerciſe the ſame, or any part thereof, within this Church, in all time coming: And declare the church of Moy and Dalaroſſie from this date vacant; and ordain the preſbytery of Inverneſs to intimate the ſame from the pulpit of the pariſhes of Moy and Dalaroſſie."

The Aſſembly referred all cauſes brought before this Aſſembly, and not diſcuſſed by them, to the commiſſion, with power to judge and determine therein. The Aſſembly was then concluded in the uſual manner; and the next Aſſembly is appointed to meet at the ſame place on Thurſday, May 22. 1788.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. At Glaſgow, William Wardrop, Eſq; of Dalmarnock, to Miſs Helen Gray, daughter of John Gray, Eſq; of Carntyne.

May 21. At London, by a ſpecial licence, Lord Altamont, to the Hon. Miſs Howe, daughter of Lord Howe.

24 At London, by a ſpecial licence, the Earl of Aldborough, to Miſs Henniker, only daughter of Sir John Henniker, of Stratford Hall, in Eſſex, Bt, and niece to the Ducheſs Dowager of Chandos.

BIRTHS.

May 1. The Hon. Mrs Drummond of Perth, of a daughter.

2. At Maxweltown, near Paiſley, the wife of James Wilſon, of three boys, who, with the mother, are in a good way. The mother had two at a birth before ſhe was 17 years of age.

10 At London, Lady Falmouth, of a ſon and heir.

13 At Balnaboth, the Hon. Mrs Ogilvy of Clova, of two daughters.

14 At Dublin, Lady Earlsfort, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In March laſt, in the iſland of Lewis, in the 113th year of his age, Marquil Macleod. He fought at the battles of Killicranky, Sheriffmuir, and Culloden.

March 18. At Newcaſtle upon Tyne, aged

68, John Rotheram, M. D. phyſician to the Infirmary and Lying-in Hoſpital in that town. He was ſon of the Rev. Caleb Rotheram, D. D. a diſſenting clergyman, many years tutor of an academy at Kendal in Weſtmorland. In 1740 he was ſent to the univerſity of Edinburgh, where his knowledge and talents were ſoon obſerved by the celebrated Mr Maclaurin, who propoſed to him to read a courſe of lectures on experimental philoſophy, and favoured him with his countenance and advice. Theſe lectures were attended and approved by a numerous and moſt reſpectable audience, and the profits ariſing from them were appropriated to the Public Infirmary then building at Edinburgh. After ſtaying the uſual time in that juſtly diſtinguiſhed ſchool of medicine, he removed to London, and purſued his ſtudies under the direction of the late Dr Smellie. Two days in a week his houſe was open to the ſick poor, for whom he chearfully preſcribed, and often contributed to their relief. He regularly viſited the priſoners in the goal, without any reward but the conſciouſneſs of doing good; an inſtance of compaſſion which Mr Howard mentions to his honour, as rather uncommon, in his "Inquiry into the State of Priſons." In the year 1769 he was deſired by the magiſtrates to analyze the different waters with which that populous town is ſupplied,—an object of great importance. He engaged in this work with alacrity and attention, and laid before the public an explanation of his proceſs, and the reſults of his various experiments. But his views were not confined o the analyſis of the Newcaſtle waters: his inveſtigation of this ſubject in general, and his remarks on many other waters, are truly ingenious and are contained in a treatiſe, intitled, "A Philoſophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water. Newcaſtle, 1770."

April 12. At Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, Mr Cook, formerly a carrier of great eminence in that place; on the 20th, his ſon; and on the 23d, his widow.

18. At Montroſe, William Chriſtie, Eſq; merchant, and late Provoſt of that burgh.

20. At Paris, as he was playing at cheſs, the Prince de Tingry, Lieutenant-General of the French King's army, and Knight of the Holy Ghoſt.

26. At St Alban's, Samuel Nicholl, Eſq; late Accountant-General to the Eaſt-India Company.

26. At Monieſieth, the Rev. Mr James Henderſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

29. At Paris, Lord Elcho. By his death, Francis Charteris of Amiſfield ſucceeds to the title of Earl of Wemyſs.

30. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Erſkine, wife of George Ogilvie of Baikie, Eſq;

Lately, at Newcaſtle, aged 84, Capt. Jonathan Forbes, Deputy-Governor of Clifford's fort, near Tynemouth, and Captain of a company of invalids.

Lately, at London, an elderly woman, who lodged at Mr Nightingale's, hatter in Giltſpur-ſtreet. Not being obſerved to come out of her apartment in the courſe of the day, and her door being faſtened in the inſide, Mr Aſhmore, one of the Ward Beadles of St Sepulchre's, was ſent for to break it open. On entering the apartment, he found her dead in her bed; when they examined her drawers, and found caſh, bonds, and notes to the amount of 5000l. An old pair of ſtays which lay by, they threw into the fire-place as worth nothing, but, on taking them up again, found notes to the amount of 300l. concealed in them. She was ſo miſerable, that ſhe did not allow herſelf the common neceſſaries of life; and on a perſon of the faculty being called in to examine the body, he gave it as his opinion, that ſhe died for want.

Lately, at his houſe in Eſſex, Mr Wright, coachmaker to the Prince of Wales. His death was occaſioned by a ſlight blow on the leg; which wound, for want of proper care, proceeded to a mortification. He has left to an only ſon not leſs than 20,000l.

May 2. At Camberwell, in the 101ſt year of her age, Mrs Barbara Medley. She had been an inhabitant of that pariſh upwards of 80 years.

2. At her houſe on Pimblico-terrace, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs Yates, who has been juſtly deemed one of the brighteſt ornaments of the Engliſh ſtage. The diſorder which occaſioned her death was the dropſy.

3 At Edinburgh, Mr James Gentle, brewer in Canongate, and frequently magiſtrate of that burgh.

4. At Liverpool, Mrs Bailey, aged 105 years. She retained her faculties to the laſt, was never bled or took medicine in her life, and read without ſpectacles. Her mother lived to the age of 116, and was at church the Wedneſday before ſhe died.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Boyes, wife of Mr Alexander Crichton coachmaker.

5. At Hampſtead, near London, Mrs Riddell, formerly Doig of Cookſtown.

5. Frederick Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, in the 55th year of his age. He ſucceeded his uncle, the celebrated Henry St John, 2d Viſcount, 1751, and was a lord of the bedchamber 1761. He married, in 1757, Lady Diana Spencer, eldeſt daughter of Charles Duke of Marlborough, from whom he was divorced 1768, having had by her two ſons, George Richard, born 1761, Frederic, born 1763, and a daughter Charlotte, who died young.

7. At Edinburgh, in a very advanced age, Mr John M'Lure, writing-maſter. For above thirty years paſt he filled the office of Grand Chaplain to the Society of Free Maſons of Scotland.

Lately,

Lately, at his houſe near Palmerſtown, in Ireland, Lord Viſcount Strangford

7. At Dumfries, Mr William Kirkpatrick ſenior, merchant, late one of the bailies of that town.

10. At London, Sir William Watſon, F. R. S. member of the royal College of phyſicians, and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was knighted on carrying up the addreſs of the college on the King's eſcape from aſſaſſination.

11 At London, Mrs Maxwell. When drinking a cup of tea, ſhe fell back in her chair, and expired inſtantly.

12 At Brachead, John Howiſon, Eſq; of Brachead.

12. The remains of the largeſt perſon ever known in Ireland, at leaſt ſince the days of Phil Macoule, the famous Iriſh giant, were interred in the church-yard of Roſennallis, in the Queen's county. The coffin, with its contents, weighed forty ſix ſtone, which wants but two ſtone of ſix hundred. It was borne on a very long bier by 30 ſtrong men, who were relieved at intervals The name of this extraordinary perſon is ſaid to have been Roger Byrne, who lived at or near Borros, in Oſſory, and is reported to have died of no other diſeaſe but a ſuffocation, occaſioned by an extremity of fat, that ſtopped the play of the lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. He was ſeven ſtone heavier than the noted Bright of Malden, who weighed 38 ſtone nine pounds, and in the circumference of whoſe waiſtcoat ſeven of the largeſt men in that town were incloſed, without the leaſt conſtraint.

14. At Edinburgh, James Reid of Gorgie, Eſq;

14. At Glenconry, Alexander Forbes, Eſq; of Inverernan.

Hague, May 14. On the 10th inſtant died at Nimeguen, of a decline, in the 45th year of her age, her Serene Highneſs Princeſs Carolina Wilhelmina, conſort of the reigning Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg, ſiſter to the Prince of Orange, and firſt couſin to his Britannic Majeſty. *Lond. Gaz.*

15. At Paris, aged 66, the Count de Fougiers, Lieutenant-General of the province of Bourbonnois, and formerly Sub-Governor to the King, Monſieur, and the Count d'Artois.

16. At Inverneſs, in the 66th year of his age, Mr John Grant copperſmith, convener of the ſix incorporated trades.

18 At Glaſgow, Mr Walter Baird ſurgeon.

19 At Mancheſter, on his way to Scotland, Lt-Gen. Robert Skene, Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot, and member of parliament for the county of Fife.

20. At Middleton, John Hepburn, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Robert Hepburn of Clerkington, Eſq;

22. At his ſeat at Doneraile, in Ireland, Lord Viſcount Doneraile. His death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Hayes St Leger.

23. At Muckroſt, in the 81ſt year of his age, John Baird, Eſq; of Muckroſt.

24. At Briſtol Hotwells, George Johnſtone, Eſq; formerly Governor of Weſt Florida He was member in the preſent and ſeveral former parliaments.

25 At Aberdeen, Mrs Milne, relict of Mr Milne, late miniſter at Kildrummy.

29. At Orchill, Mr Graham of Orchill's eldeſt ſon, David

Lately, at Acton, Henry Lambe, Eſq; a Middleſex juſtice of peace, and the original of Major Sturgeon, in the Mayor of Garrat.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

May 1. to appoint the Earl of Leven to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

to appoint the Rev. Dr George Hill to be Dean of the Moſt Noble and Ancient order of the Thiſtle, and likewiſe Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal in Scotland.

to appoint the Earl of Dunmore to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Iſlands in America.

25 to confer the honour of knighthood on John Fenn, of Eaſt Dereham, in the county of Norfolk, Eſq;

Dublin-Caſtle, April 25. Letters patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, appointing Gerald Forteſcue Eſq; Ulſter King of Arms, and Principal Herald of all Ireland, in the room of Sir William Hawkins, deceaſed.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 10. Letters patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, appointing Hugh Carleton, Eſq; Solicitor General, to be Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of the Rt Hon. Marcus Paterſon, deceaſed

Letters patent have alſo been paſſed, appointing John Bennett, Eſq; to be one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Chriſtopher Robinſon, Eſq; deceaſed.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 11. Letters patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the office and place of Solicitor General, to Arthur Wolfe, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Counſel at Law.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 14. His Majeſty, by his royal letters, having appointed the Rt Hon Hugh Carleton, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council of Ireland, his Lordſhip this day, in Council, took the uſual oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

Carleton-

68, John Rotheram, M. D. phyſician to the Infirmary and Lying-in Hoſpital in that town. He was ſon of the Rev. Caleb Rotheram, D. D. a diſſenting clergyman, many years tutor of an academy at Kendal in Weſtmorland. In 1740 he was ſent to the univerſity of Edinburgh, where his knowledge and talents were ſoon obſerved by the celebrated Mr Maclaurin, who propoſed to him to read a courſe of lectures on experimental philoſophy, and favoured him with his countenance and advice. Theſe lectures were attended and approved by a numerous and moſt reſpectable audience, and the profits ariſing from them were appropriated to the Public Infirmary then building at Edinburgh. After ſtaying the uſual time in that juſtly diſtinguiſhed ſchool of medicine, he removed to London, and purſued his ſtudies under the direction of the late Dr Smellie. Two days in a week his houſe was open to the ſick poor, for whom he chearfully preſcribed, and often contributed to their relief. He regularly viſited the priſoners in the goal, without any reward but the conſciouſneſs of doing good; an inſtance of compaſſion which Mr Howard mentions to his honour, as rather uncommon, in his "Inquiry into the State of Priſons." In the year 1769 he was deſired by the magiſtrates to analyze the different waters with which that populous town is ſupplied,—an object of great importance. He engaged in this work with alacrity and attention, and laid before the public an explanation of his proceſs, and the reſults of his various experiments. But his views were not confined o the analyſis of the Newcaſtle waters: his inveſtigation of this ſubject in general, and his remarks on many other waters, are truly ingenious and are contained in a treatiſe, intitled, "A Philoſophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water. Newcaſtle, 1770."

April 12. At Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, Mr Cook, formerly a carrier of great eminence in that place; on the 20th, his ſon; and on the 23d, his widow.

18. At Montroſe, William Chriſtie, Eſq; merchant, and late Provoſt of that burgh.

20. At Paris, as he was playing at cheſs, the Prince de Tingry, Lieutenant-General of the French King's army, and Knight of the Holy Ghoſt.

26. At St Alban's, Samuel Nicholl, Eſq; late Accountant-General to the Eaſt-India Company.

26. At Monieſieth, the Rev. Mr James Henderſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

29. At Paris, Lord Elcho. By his death, Francis Charteris of Amiſfield ſucceeds to the title of Earl of Wemyſs.

30. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Erſkine, wife of George Ogilvie of Baikie, Eſq;

Lately, at Newcaſtle, aged 84, Capt. Jonathan Forbes, Deputy-Governor of Clifford's fort, near Tynemouth, and Captain of a company of invalids.

Lately, at London, an elderly woman, who lodged at Mr Nightingale's, hatter in Gilteſpur-ſtreet. Not being obſerved to come out of her apartment in the courſe of the day, and her door being faſtened in the inſide, Mr Aſhmore, one of the Ward Beadles of St Sepulchre's, was ſent for to break it open. On entering the apartment, he found her dead in her bed; when they examined her drawers, and found caſh, bonds, and notes to the amount of 5000l. An old pair of ſtays which lay by, they threw into the fire-place as worth nothing, but, on taking them up again, found notes to the amount of 300l. concealed in them. She was ſo miſerable, that ſhe did not allow herſelf the common neceſſaries of life; and on a perſon of the faculty being called in to examine the body, he gave it as his opinion, that ſhe died for want.

Lately, at his houſe in Eſſex, Mr Wright, coachmaker to the Prince of Wales. His death was occaſioned by a ſlight blow on the leg; which wound, for want of proper care, proceeded to a mortification. He has left to an only ſon not leſs than 20,000l.

May 2. At Camberwell, in the 101ſt year of her age, Mrs Barbara Medley. She had been an inhabitant of that pariſh upwards of 80 years.

2. At her houſe on Pimblico-terrace, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs Yates, who has been juſtly deemed one of the brighteſt ornaments of the Engliſh ſtage. The diſorder which occaſioned her death was the dropſy.

3 At Edinburgh, Mr James Gentle, brewer in Canongate, and frequently magiſtrate of that burgh.

4. At Liverpool, Mrs Bailey, aged 105 years. She retained her faculties to the laſt, was never bled or took medicine in her life, and read without ſpectacles. Her mother lived to the age of 116, and was at church the Wedneſday before ſhe died.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Boyes, wife of Mr Alexander Crichton coachmaker.

5. At Hampſtead, near London, Mrs Riddell, formerly Doig of Cookſtown.

5. Frederick Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, in the 55th year of his age He ſucceeded his uncle, the celebrated Henry St John, 2d Viſcount, 1751, and was a lord of the bedchamber 1761. He married, in 1757, Lady Diana Spencer, eldeſt daughter of Charles Duke of Marlborough, from whom he was divorced 1768, having had by her two ſons, George Richard, born 1761, Frederic, born 1763, and a daughter Charlotte, who died young.

7. At Edinburgh, in a very advanced age, Mr John M'Lure, writing-maſter. For above thirty years paſt he filled the office of Grand Chaplain to the Society of Free Maſons of Scotland.

Lately,

Lately, at his houſe near Palmerſtown, in Ireland, Lord Viſcount Strangford

7. At Dumfries, Mr William Kirkpatrick ſenior, merchant, late one of the bailies of that town.

10. At London, Sir William Watſon, F. R. S. member of the royal College of phyſicians, and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was knighted on carrying up the addreſs of the college on the King's eſcape from aſſaſſination.

11 At London, Mrs Maxwell. When drinking a cup of tea, ſhe fell back in her chair, and expired inſtantly.

12 At Brachead, John Howiſon, Eſq; of Brachead.

12. The remains of the largeſt perſon ever known in Ireland, at leaſt ſince the days of Phil Macoule, the famous Iriſh giant, were interred in the church-yard of Roſennallis, in the Queen's county. The coffin, with its contents, weighed forty ſix ſtone, which wants but two ſtone of ſix hundred. It was borne on a very long bier by 30 ſtrong men, who were relieved at intervals The name of this extraordinary perſon is ſaid to have been Roger Byrne, who lived at or near Borros, in Oſſory, and is reported to have died of no other diſeaſe but a ſuffocation, occaſioned by an extremity of fat, that ſtopped the play of the lungs, and put a period to his life, in the 54th year of his age. He was ſeven ſtone heavier than the noted Bright of Malden, who weighed 38 ſtone nine pounds, and in the circumference of whoſe waiſtcoat ſeven of the largeſt men in that town were incloſed, without the leaſt conſtraint.

14. At Edinburgh, James Reid of Gorgie, Eſq;

14. At Glenconry, Alexander Forbes, Eſq; of Inverernan.

Hague, May 14. On the 10th inſtant died at Nimeguen, of a decline, in the 45th year of her age, her Serene Highneſs Princeſs Carolina Wilhelmina, conſort of the reigning Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg, ſiſter to the Prince of Orange, and firſt couſin to his Britannic Majeſty. *Lond. Gaz.*

15. At Paris, aged 66, the Count de Fougiers, Lieutenant-General of the province of Bourbonnois, and formerly Sub-Governor to the King, Monſieur, and the Count d'Artois.

16. At Inverneſs, in the 66th year of his age, Mr John Grant coppersmith, convener of the ſix incorporated trades.

18 At Glaſgow, Mr Walter Baird ſurgeon.

19 At Mancheſter, on his way to Scotland, Lt-Gen. Robert Skene, Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot, and member of parliament for the county of Fife.

20 At Middleton, John Hepburn, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Robert Hepburn of Clerkington, Eſq;

22. At his ſeat at Doneraile, in Ireland, Lord Viſcount Doneraile. His death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Hayes St Leger.

23. At Muckroft, in the 81ſt year of his age, John Baird, Eſq; of Muckroft.

24. At Briſtol Hotwells, George Johnſtone, Eſq; formerly Governor of Weſt Florida He was member in the preſent and ſeveral former parliaments.

25 At Aberdeen, Mrs Milne, relict of Mr Milne, late miniſter at Kildrummy.

29. At Orchill, Mr Graham of Orchill's eldeſt ſon, David

Lately, at Acton, Henry Lambe, Eſq; a Middleſex juſtice of peace, and the original of Major Sturgeon, in the Mayor of Garrat.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

May 1. to appoint the Earl of Leven to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

to appoint the Rev. Dr George Hill to be Dean of the Moſt Noble and Ancient order of the Thiſtle, and likewiſe Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal in Scotland.

to appoint the Earl of Dunmore to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Iſlands in America.

25 to confer the honour of knighthood on John Fenn, of Eaſt Dereham, in the county of Norfolk, Eſq;

Dublin-Caſtle, April 25. Letters patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, appointing Gerald Forteſcue Eſq; Ulſter King of Arms, and Principal Herald of all Ireland, in the room of Sir William Hawkins, deceaſed.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 10. Letters patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, appointing Hugh Carleton, Eſq; Solicitor General, to be Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of the Rt Hon. Marcus Paterſon, deceaſed

Letters patent have alſo been paſſed, appointing John Bennett, Eſq; to be one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of Chriſtopher Robinſon, Eſq; deceaſed.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 11. Letters patent have been paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, containing a grant of the office and place of Solicitor General, to Arthur Wolfe, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Counſel at Law.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 14 His Majeſty, by his royal letters, having appointed the Rt Hon Hugh Carleton, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, to be of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council of Ireland, his Lordſhip this day, in Council, took the uſual oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

Carleton-

Carleton-Houſe, May 23 The Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to make the following appointments in his houſehold, viz. Lord Southampton, Groom of the Stole;—Lord Viſcount Parker, Lord Viſcount Melbourne, Lord Spencer Hamilton, and Lord Viſcount St Aſaph, Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; Henry Lyte, Eſq; Treaſurer; Hon Hugh Conway, Maſter of the Robes and Privy Purſe;—Col. Samuel Hulſe, Comptroller of the Houſehold;—J. Keyms Tynte, Eſq; Col. Sir John S. Dyer, Bt, Hon. G. Fitzroy, Col. Stevens, Lt-Col. St Leger, Hon. Lt-Col. Stanhope, Warwick Lake, Eſq; Lt-Col. Sloughter, and the Hon Edward Bouverie, Grooms of the Bedchamber;—Lt-Col. Symes, Capt. Wynyard, and Capt. Birch, Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy chamber;—A. Robinſon, Eſq; Major J. Mackay, and W. Wilſon, Eſq; Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters;—Rev. Dr J. Lockman, Clerk of the Cloſet;—Col. Gerard Lake, Firſt Equerry and Commiſſioner of the Stables;—Col. Charles Leigh, Edward Scott, Eſq; Major Churchill, Hon. Capt. Ludlow, and Anthony St Leger, Eſq; Equerries;—F. G. Lake, Eſq; and Edward J. S. Byng, Eſq; Pages of Honour.

War-office, May 5.

1ſt dragoon guards: Lieut. Alexander Fraſer to be Captain of a troop, vice Thomas Cowper Hincks.

War-office, May 19.

6th foot: Maj. George Veſey, from the 49th regiment, to be Major, vice Hew Dalrymple.

War-office, May 25.

Brev.-Maj. John Hatfield, from the 43d foot, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids at Sheerneſs, vice Jonathan Forbes.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

1ſt battalion of royals: Brev.-Maj. John Weſt from 4th foot, to be Major, vice Nichols, promoted. Dated Feb. 28 1787.

Ditto: Lt-Col. Francis Dundas, from 45th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Nichols, exchanged. Dated March 31. 1787.

From other papers.

April 4. The Magiſtrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh made choice of the Rev. Mr William Moodie, miniſter of Kirkaldy, to be miniſter of St Andrew's church, in room of the Rev. Mr William Greenfield, tranſlated to the High church.

May 10. The Preſbytery of Kirkaldy, with the unanimous approbation of the heritors, elders, and pariſhioners, ordained and admitted Mr John Scott probationer, who had been preſented by the Earl of Moray, the patron, to be miniſter of the vacant pariſh of Auchtertool, in the county of Fife.

Mr Quarme, junior, is appointed to ſucceed his father, the late Robert Quarme, Eſq; as Yeoman Uſher of the Black Road, and Uſher of the Green Road at St James's.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 1.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
Bear,	19s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Oats,	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Peaſe,	16s. 6d.	15s. 0d.	

Edinburgh, May 29. 1787. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for May.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	13	29	42
Weſt-kirk, -	19	18	37
Canongate, -	13	7	20
Calton, - -	12	19	31
Total,	57	73	130

Age.	N°
Under 2	48
Between 2 & 5	9
5 & 10	9
10 & 20	7
20 & 30	5
30 & 40	12
40 & 50	14
50 & 60	7
60 & 70	10
70 & 80	7
80 & 90	2
	130
Decreaſed	19

Diſeaſes, &c.	N°
Aged — —	13
Aſthma — —	2
Bowelhive — —	9
Childbed — —	4
Chincough — —	7
Conſumption —	43
Dropſy — —	3
Fever — —	15
Gravel — —	1
Inflammation — —	1
Meaſles - -	2
Rheumatiſm — —	1
Smallpox — —	7
Stillborn — —	8
Suddenly —	2
Swelling — —	1
Teething	9
Water in head —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, May 11.

Bank Stock, 156½ a ⅜ a ½.
4 per cent. 1777, 96⅛.
5 per cent. 1785, 115⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent. red. 76¼ a ⅝.
3 per cent. conſ. 77½
Long Ann. 22¾ a 13-16ths.
Ann 1778, 13 13-16ths.
Old S. S. Ann. 76.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 14s. 6d. a 17s. 6d.

May 28.

4 per cent. 1777, 95⅞ a ⅔.
5 per cent. 1785, 115⅝ a ⅝.
3 per cent. red. 76¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. 77¼ a ⅜ a ½.
Long Ann. 22 11-16ths a ⅝.
India Stock, 171.
India Bonds, 59s.
Lottery Tickets, 16l. 2s.